JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 30, 1976

Mr. Bill Harrington
1316 Independence Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Harrington:

I appreciate your taking the time to write Chairman Tucker concerning the "Initiative and Referendum Act" and urging the Council to support such legislation.

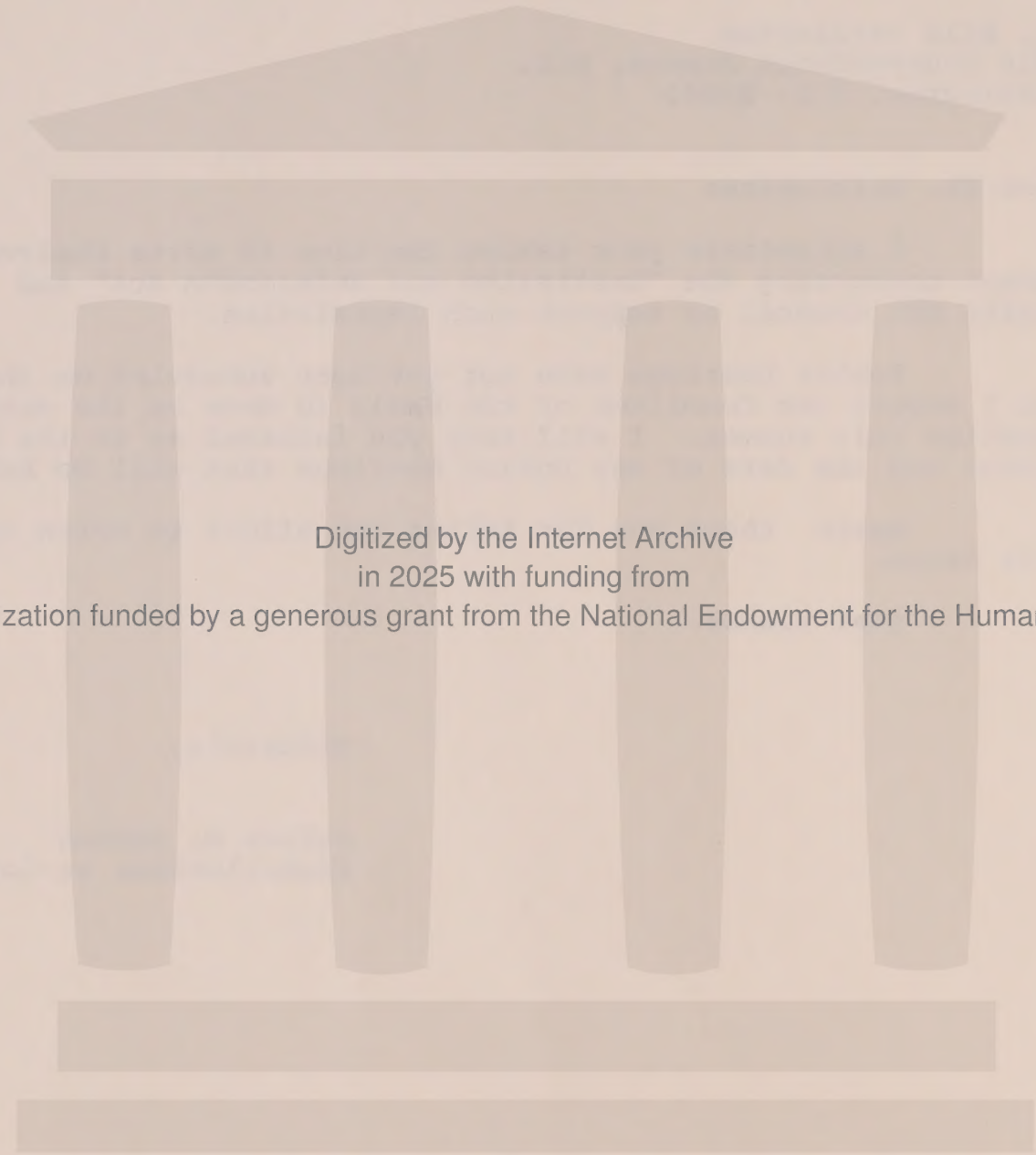
Public Hearings have not yet been scheduled on the bill, but I expect the Committee of the Whole to move on the measure sometime this summer. I will keep you informed as to the bill's status and the date of any public hearings that will be held.

Again thank you for taking the effort to write on this issue.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at-Large



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Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To COUNCILMEMBERS

From Julius W. Hobson JW.H

Date April 30, 1976

Subject Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act

At the next legislative session on May 3, 1976, I am introducing the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act." The purpose of the bill is to protect the basic rights of privacy, freedom of expression and association, and the redress of grievances. The act sets specific safeguards against police surveillance activities aimed at the lawful political activities of individuals and organizations in the District of Columbia.

Essential elements of the bill would:

1. Prohibit unlawful surveillance by any official or agent of the District of Columbia. It defines unlawful surveillance as the gathering or disseminating of information relating to an organization's or individual's political, social, or economic views or their activities where such activities are lawful. (This bill would in no way preclude surveillance in instances where a crime has been committed or where there is reasonable belief that one is about to be committed.)

2. Make wiretapping and other types of electronic surveillance illegal unless a judicial warrant was first obtained.

3. Prohibit the dissemination of information gathered by the Metropolitan Police or any other District Agency in violation of this act to any department or agency of the United States Government or to any other state and local agencies.

4. Make it unlawful for any official or agent of the District of Columbia to take action which would hinder an individual's or organization's lawful activities, or to incite individuals within an organization to engage in unlawful conduct.

5. Allow an individual to inquire whether the District has unlawful surveillance information on that person and gain access and possession of such information if it exists.

6. Require that all information gathered in violation of this act be destroyed after allowing suitable time for individuals involved to gain possession of that information.

7. Prohibit the funding of activities which involve non criminal police surveillance.

8. Provide damages up to $3,000 for individuals and organizations subjected to illegal surveillance as well as compensatory damages, (for such things as mental and emotional distress) punitive damages, and attorney's fees and costs.

As a result of recent court proceedings, public hearings, citizen complaints, and press accounts, it has become clear that the Metropolitan Police Department has concerned itself with the legitimate political activities of citizens in the District of Columbia during the late 1960's and early 1970's which resulted in violation of basic civil liberties. It is equally obvious from a Metropolitan Police Department report, dated March 7, 1975, written in response to a City Council memorandum requesting a full accounting of its non-criminal surveillance activities, that the police believe they have done no wrong. The responses that have been given to Council inquiries have been evasive and vague. The police have failed to cite any single concrete instances where non criminal surveillance has resulted in preventing the loss of life or serious property damage during major demonstrations. There is virtually a complete lack of justification for funds spent on intelligence activities for non crime related objectives.

In addition, the amount spent on investigating "subversive" activities through 1973 has taken a disproportionate amount of the Police Department's resources. For instance, during the period between 1968-1975 $2,341,000 was spent on personnel in the security investigation branch, while only $504,000 was spent on organized crime*-- indicating a rather distorted set of priorities.

The "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act" is designed to curb future Police involvement in the lawful activities of individuals and organizations in the District by providing

*Attachment "K" of the Metropolitan Police Department's report on the operations of the Intelligence Division, dated March 7, 1975.

permanent guidelines and safeguards in the conduct of police investigations. These safeguards are not only necessary for the protection of individual civil liberties but are essential for the maintenance of an open society and democratic form of government. The D.C. Committee on the Bill of Rights and other interested citizens have been instrumental in developing this bill which has drawn widespread Community support.

I urge your support for this important piece of legislation.

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 30, 1976

HOBSON MOVES TO CURB NON CRIMINAL SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES OF D.C. POLICE

Councilman Julius W. Hobson (Statehood at Large) announced today he is introducing the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act of 1976" at the next legislative session of the Council on May 3, 1976. The purpose of the bill is to protect the basic rights of privacy, freedom of expression and association, and the redress of grievances. The act establishes specific safeguards against police surveillance activities aimed at the lawful political activities of individuals and organizations in the District of Columbia. Basically the bill would:

- Prohibit the Police Department from collecting information concerning the political activities of individuals or organizations and disseminating such information to other Federal, state, or local agencies.
- Make it unlawful for any District official or agent to hinder the lawful activities of any individual or organization, or to incite individuals to engage in unlawful conduct.
- Allow an individual access to information that District Police may have about that person's political or social activities.
- Purge all information gathered in violation of the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act."
- Prohibit the funding of Police activities which involve non criminal surveillance.

"As a consequence of recent court proceedings, public hearings, citizen complaints, and press accounts, it has become clear that the Metropolitan Police Department has concerned itself with the legitimate political activities of citizens in the District of Columbia during the late 60's and early 70's which resulted in the violation of basic civil liberties," Hobson declared. "There has been an almost total lack of justification for the surveillance activities of the Metropolitan Police Department during this period in terms of preventing serious property damage or loss of life. The 'Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act' is designed to curb future police involvement in the lawful activities of individuals and organizations in the District or who visit the Nation's Capitol by providing permanent guidelines and safeguards in the conduct of police investigations. These safeguards are not only necessary for the protection of individual civil liberties but are essential for the maintenance of an open society and democratic form of government."

For further information, contact: Paul "Sandy" Brown 724-8072

Julius W. Hobson

A BILL

In the Council of the District of Columbia

Councilmember Julius W. Hobson introduced the following bill which was referred to the Committee on _____.

To Protect privacy and the exercise of first amendment rights in the District of Columbia and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia that this act may be cited as the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act of 1976".

Sec. 101. Purpose and findings. The Council of the District of Columbia finds that -

(a) The right to privacy, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of thought, freedom of association and assembly, and the right to petition the government for the redress of greviences are among our most cherished civil liberties and entitles everyone to be left alone and to hold, advocate and demonstrate for any

and all political, economic, social or sexual views and preferences, whether or not shared or approved by the majority of the people; and

(b) After exhaustive private investigation and extensive public hearings, that the free exercise of these constitutionally protected rights has been restricted, interfered with, and made more difficult by virtue of certain activities carried out under the auspices of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, including, but not limited to, the infiltration of organizations addressing local or national issues; the photographing of persons who participated in peaceful demonstrations; the use of clandestine agents and informants to gather highly personal and political data on persons engaged in public protest and political activity; the unlawful interception of personal and organizational mail; the unlawful entry into offices and residences for the purpose of obtaining information on the occupants' political, social and economic activities; the use of telephone wire-taps and electronic surveillance without prior judicial approval; the employment of agents provocateur to incite unlawful conduct; the disruption

of public meetings meetings by cutting sound system wires; and the distribution of drugs to demonstrators in order to make them ill; and,

(c) the information obtained from unlawful police activities, together with information secured from other sources including the news media, and information volunteered to and sought by, police officials from private citizens, were kept in dossiers by the Metropolitan Police Department, uncirumscribed by any publicly known guidelines or procedures which would assure that irrelevant, false, inaccurate, misleading or unlawfully obtained material was destroyed; and,

(d) on the basis of all the information supplied to it by people in the the District of Columbia who were, or had reason to believe they were or would be subjected to such political surveillance, that such surveillance invaded or threatened their privacy and unquestionably had a chilling effect upon upon their free exercise of speech, press, thought, association and assembly, and of their right to petition the government for redress of grievances; and that at times such surveillance caused them and their friends, relatives, neighbors and associates to refrain from attending meetings, signing

petitions, subscribing to periodicals, participating in public demonstrations, joining organizations, and generally inhibited them from exercising their First Amendment rights; and,

(e) Political surveillance is specifically designed to, and definitely has the effect of restricting the democratic political processes by which peaceful and orderly change takes place; and,

(f) The Council of the District of Columbia must take legislative action to protect privacy and the expression of ideas and to afford these freedoms preeminent protection from governmental incursion in order to foster and secure that robust and wide open debate of public issues so indespensible to a democratic society; and,

(g) the vague and unsubstantial claims of possible criminal violations have been used in the past as an attempt to justify surveillance of groups exercising their First Amendment freedoms; and,

(h) the protection granted by this act extends only to privacy and to the advocacy of ideas and affords no bar to governmental action where criminal activity is involved.

Sec. 102. Unlawful surveillance. (a) Unlawful surveillance is hereby defined as gathering, receiving, keeping, or disseminating oral, written, recorded, photographic or other information relating to the political, economic, social or sexual preferences or ideas of any person or organization or their activities where such activities are constitutionally protected or are not unlawful.

(b) Unlawful surveillance by any official, employee or agent of the District of Columbia is hereby prohibited; except that nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit surveillance of any person where (1) a crime has been committed or there are reasonable grounds to believe that a crime is about to be committed; and (2) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the crime was committed, or is about to be committed, by the person or persons to be surveilled; and (3) the information sought is relevant to the crime under investigation.

Sec. 103. Exemption. The following limited information gathering shall be exempt from the operation of this act:

(a) Information on political party preferences provided by a voter to the District of Columbia Board of

Elections when the Board is required by law to maintain such information.

(b) Information provided by an applicant for a permit when a permit is required by law for such activities as public meetings, demonstrations, marches and parades, and the information relates to the time, place and manner of such proposed activity.

Sec. 104. Interception of conversations. Unless a judicial warrant is first obtained, it shall be unlawful for any official, employee or agent of the District of Columbia to engage or assist, by wiretap or electronic surveillance, in the interception, recording or transcription of any telephone or other conversation, without the prior consent of all participants to such conversations. This section shall not be applicable to telephone calls made to the Metropolitan Police or Fire Departments on the emergency telephone numbers.

Sec. 105. Prohibition of records. Except as provided in Section 107 herein, no information obtained as a result of any violation of this act shall be furnished or divulged to any person or to any department or agency of the United States or of any state or political subdivision thereof.

Sec. 106. Disruption. It shall be unlawful for any official or agent of the District of Columbia, working within or from without any group or organization engaged in lawful activities, to perform any act with the purpose of:

(a) hindering or disrupting its activities; or

(b) sowing dissension within its ranks; or

(c) inciting it or its members to engage in unlawful conduct.

Sec. 107. Distribution of files to the public. At any time within 90 days immediately following the effective date of this act, any person or organization may inquire of the Mayor or his designated agent whether any agency of the District of Columbia has unlawful information about such person or organizations, acquired before the effective date of this act, and if such information exists, shall be given without charge all such information, files, and records, in whatever form.

Sec. 108. Destruction of files and other records. In the period between 90 and 120 days immediately following the effective date of the act, all officials, employees, or agents of the District of Columbia shall destroy all unlawful surveillance information which they either hold or over which they have control.

Sec. 109. Prohibited use of funds. No appropriated funds of the District of Columbia, or funds made available to the District of Columbia from any source, shall be expended or used for any purpose prohibited or made unlawful by this act.

Sec. 110. Declaratory and equitable relief, attorney's fees and costs. The court shall grant declaratory relief and attorney's fees and costs, pursuant to Section 112, to any person or organization subjected to any violation of this act, and/or to any local taxpayer of the District of Columbia where funds have been expended in violation of Section 109. In addition, the court shall grant to the parties aforesaid, such equitable relief as may be proper under the circumstances.

Sec. 111. Damages. Any person or persons who violate Sections 102, 104, 105, or 106 of this act shall, together with the District of Columbia, be jointly and severably liable in the following amounts to each person and/or organization subjected to such violation: $3,000.00 together with compensatory damages (including damages for mental and emotional distress, irrespective of the violator's intent), punitive damages, and attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Section 112. Each of the following

violations shall constitute a separate and distinct cause of action to which damages, fees and costs shall attach:

(a) All "gathering" and "receiving" information prohibited by Section 102 which takes place within any seven consecutive days.

(b) All violations of Section 104 which take place within any seven consecutive days.

(c) All disclosures made in violation of Section 105 which take place within any twenty-four consecutive hours.

(d) Every act performed in violation of Section 106.

Sec. 112. Attorney's fees and costs. Full attorney's fees and costs shall be awarded to the plaintiff if any declaratory, injunctive or monetary relief is granted in the plaintiff's favor without regard to:

(a) whether such legal services were performed by private, public, or legal services attorneys or by law students working under the supervision of an attorney; or

(b) whether such fees were contracted for, were paid, or are due and owing. The fee shall represent the reasonable value of the services rendered, taking into account all the surrounding circumstances, including but

not limited to, the time and labor required on the case, the benefit to the public, the skill demanded by the novelty or complexity of the issues, and the need to encourage the enforcement of this act. In no event, however, shall attorney's fees awarded be less than the product of the amount of time reasonably spent on the case multiplied by the approximate average hourly rate then being charged by private attorneys in the District of Columbia. Fees awarded work performed by law students under the supervision of an attorney shall be based on the approximate average hourly rate then being paid law students by attorneys in the District of Columbia. Plaintiff's cost recoverable hereunder shall include expenses for filing fees, depositions, photocopies, travel, toll calls, summoning witnesses, professional and expert witnesses, and other similar expenses.

Sec. 113. Soverign and official immunity. No defense of sovereign or official immunity may be interposed by any person or the District of Columbia in any court for violations of this act.

Sec. 114. Supplemantary remedy. The remedies provided in this act are supplemantary to, and in no way modify or

supplant, any other applicable causes of action arising under the Constitution, statute, or common law.

Sec. 115. The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed so as to afford the maximum protection feasible to privacy and the exercise of free speech, press, thought, association and assembly, and of the right to petition the government for redress of grievances.

Sec. 116. Posting. A copy of this act shall be prominently and permanently posted in all District of Columbia public libraries and police stationhouses in a location visible to the public.

Sec. 117. Statute of limitations. Any cause of action arising under this act shall be barred unless brought within three years of the date the plaintiff knew of its violation, whichever is later.

Sec. 118. Severability. If any provision of this act, or any section, sentence, clause, phrase or word or the application thereof, in any circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the application of any such provision, section, sentence, clause or word shall not be affected.

Sec. 119. Effective date. This act shall take effect as provided for acts of the Council of the District of

Columbia in Section 602(c) of the District of Columbia Self- 246
Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, Public Law 246
93-198. 247

April 28, 1976

Mrs. Evelyn Thomas
1816 8th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Jacobs' response concerning your desire to relocate in the same neighborhood.

The Department of Housing and Community Development is aware of your desire to remain in the Shaw area and is continuing to search for suitable housing in that area.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

April 28, 1976

Mrs. Alice Green
1818 8th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mrs. Green:

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Jacobs' response concerning your desire to relocate in the same neighborhood.

The Department of Housing and Community Development is aware of your desire to remain in the Shaw area and is continuing to search for suitable housing in that area.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Robert Williams, Secretary to the Council

From Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large J.W.H

Date April 28, 1976

Subject Agenda for the Legislative Session on May 3, 1976

Please place the attached bill entitled the "Non Criminal Police Surveillance Act of 1976" on the agenda for introduction at the Council's legislative session on May 3, 1976.

Thank you.

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To STAFF MEMBERS

From Pat Miner, Staff Director PM

Date April 27, 1976

Subject Staff Meeting

I am calling a meeting of all staff on the Committee on Thursday, April 29, at 3:30 p.m., in Councilman Hobson's office. At that time we will discuss the following topics: (a) specific assignments, (b) employee workload, (c) requirements regarding work schedules, leave, and so forth, (d) problems encountered in daily operations, and (e) vacation schedule for summer 1976.

Please be prepared to discuss these topics in detail. The meeting will last only one hour.

SUGGESTED OPENING REMARKS BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS HOBSON

The time has come to recognize the right of non-smokers to breathe clean, smoke-free air. There exists, obviously a right to smoke, but when the two rights come into conflict in a public place, the rights of the non-smoker should prevail.

Non-smokers are the majority. 2 out of every 3 adults are non-smokers. Among the population as a whole, 3 out of every 4 are non-smokers. More than 30 million adults have kicked the cigarette habit. Millions more are trying to stop.

Nonsmokers are no longer a silent majority. They're speaking up. They see tobacco smoke as a pollutant that defiles their air. And new research gives them ammunition to defend themselves. It shows that second-hand smoke can have harmful effects on non-smokers.

The dangers of smoking to health have been documented for years by the Report of the U. S. Surgeon General on The Health Consequences of Smoking. The dangers of second-hand smoke for non-smokers were set forth for the first time in the U. S. Surgeon-General's Report in 1972. Additional incriminating evidence has surfaced since then.

Non-smokers who breathe others' second-hand smoke are subjected to the same hazardous compounds as the smoker, including: carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine, hydrogen cyanide, DDT, ammonia, formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cadmium, benzene, and dozens of others.

Although the actual amounts of smoke inhaled by a non-smoker is obviously less than by the smoker, the non-smoker is subjected to smoke from the lighted end of the cigarette as well as the smoke exhaled by the smoker. At least 2/3 of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air. The average smoker inhales and exhales eight or nine times on each cigarette, for a total of 24 seconds. But the cigarette burns continuously for 12 minutes.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless odorless gas produced by cigarette smoke. When breathed it displaces oxygen form the red blood cells. As the level of carbon monoxide builds up, the body becomes starved for oxygen. Federal safety standards for carbon monoxide are 50 parts per million for indoor air and an average of 9 parts per million for outside air. In smoke filled rooms concentrations of carbon monoxide can reach 90 parts per million, well above the safety levels. Furthermore, carbon monoxide leaves the blood slowly and effects the non-smoker for hours after exposure. ----

An estimated 30 million Americans (and an estimated 85,000 in D.C. alone) have pre-existing conditions which are seriously aggravated by tobacco smoke. These include people with emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, sinusitis, hay fever, and other chronic lung diseases.

Children and the elderly are particularly at risk if they also have pre-existing conditions. The children of non-smokers have half as many colds and breathing problems as those of smokers.

Even the average non-smoker can suffer reactions to the smoke produced by others. These reactions include eye irritation, nasal symptoms, headache, cough, wheezings, sore throat, sneezing, nausea, hoarseness and dizziness. Blood pressure and heartbeat also increase as second-hand smoke is inhaled.

Based in part on fire and safety precautions and in part on a concern for non-smokers the District has already limited smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The public transit system, Metro, has also prohibited smoking. The climate of public opinion on smoking is changing. No longer can smokers expect to go unchallenged and more and more smokers are either refraining entirely in public places or asking "Do you mind if I smoke?"

To respond to and further support the call for non-smokers' rights, I have introduced the D. C. Clean Indoor air act.

April 27, 1976

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMAN JULIUS W. HOBSON ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLEAN INDOOR ACT

The time has come to recognize the right of non-smokers to breathe clean, smoke-free air. There exists, obviously a right to smoke, but when the two rights come into conflict in a public place, the rights of the non-smoker should prevail.

Non-smokers are the majority. Two out of every three adults are non-smokers. Among the population as a whole, three out of every four are non-smokers. More than 30 million adults have kicked the cigarette habit. Millions more are trying to stop.

Non-smokers are no longer a silent majority. They're speaking up. They see tobacco smoke as a pollutant that defiles their air. And new research gives them ammunition to defend themselves. It shows that second-hand smoke can have harmful effects on non-smokers.

The dangers of smoking to health have been documented for years by the Report of the U.S. Surgeon General on The Health Consequences of Smoking. The dangers of second-hand smoke for non-smokers were set forth for the first time in the U.S. Surgeon-General's Report in 1972. Additional incriminating evidence has surfaced since then.

Non-smokers who breathe others' second-hand smoke are subjected to the same hazardous compounds as the smoker, including: carbon monoxide, tar, nicotine, hydrogen cyanide,

DDT, ammonia, formaldehyde, nitrogen dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, cadmium, benzene, and dozens of others.

Although the actual amounts of smoke inhaled by a non-smoker is obviously less than by the smoker, the non-smoker is subjected to smoke from the lighted end of the cigarette as well as the smoke exhaled by the smoker. At least 2/3 of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air. The average smoker inhales and exhales eight or nine times on each cigarette, for a total of 24 seconds. But the cigarette burns continously for 12 minutes.

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Based in part on fire and safety precautions and in part on a concern for non-smokers the District has already limited smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The public transit system, Metro, has also prohibited smoking. The climate of public opinion on smoking is changing. No longer can smokers expect to go unchallenged and more and more smokers are either refraining entirely in public places or asking, "Do you mind if I smoke?"

To respond to and further support the call for non-smokers' rights, I have introduced the D.C. Clean Indoor Air Act.

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
STATEHOOD ACT (BILL 1-1776)
MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976, 2:00 P. M.
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER, ROOM 500
DISTRICT BUILDING

WITNESS LIST

1. Lou Aronica, Citizen

2. A. J. Costello, Kennedy Street Neighborhood

3. Mr. William H. Waters, The Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia

4. Mr. Sam Smith, Editor, D. C. Gazette

5. Ms. Hilda Mason, Citizen

6. Mr. Richard Clark, Chairman, National Coalition for Self-Determination
Dr. Margaret Reuss, Chairwoman of the Department of Economics, Federal City College, Member, Executive Board Self-Determination for D. C.
Ms. Elena Hess, Executive Director of Self-Determination for D. C.

7. Ms. Harriett Taylor, President, Greater Washington Americans for Democratic Action

8. Johnie D. Wilson, Lamond-Riggs Citizen Association

9. Mr. Julius Hobson, Jr., Member, Board of Education

10. Reverend Raymond B. Kemp, Co-Pastor of St. Paul and Augustine Church

11. Mr. Van X. Richardson, Citizen

12. Mr. Armando Rendon, Citizen

13. Mr. Bruce Waxman, Citizen

14. Mr. Anton Wood, Chairperson, D. C. Statehood Party
Mr. Charles Avery, Member, Statehood Party
Mr. Michael Lewis, Member, Statehood Party

15. Mr. Ted Overman, Citizen

16. Mrs. Josephine Butler, Citizen

17. Ms. Selma Rein, Citizen

18. Mr. Barry Anderson, Mt. Pleasant Neighborhood Association

19. Mr. David Simmons, Friendship House

20. Mr. Edward Nesbitt, President Chapter National Association for Community Development

####

rolled Original

AN ACT

1-110

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 27, 1976

To amend, on an emergency basis, the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this act may be cited as the "Emergency District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976".

Sec. 2. The District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 (D.C. Code, sec. 31-1501 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

(1) Effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1976, the salary schedule contained in section 1 of that Act (D.C. Code, sec. 31-1501) is amended to read as follows: Provided, however, that salary paid to class 1A shall not exceed the amount payable to level III of the Executive Schedule and that the salary paid to any other class shall not exceed the amount payable to level V of the Executive Schedule:

olled Original

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS SALARY SCHEDULE

"Salary class and group"	Service Step - 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Longevity Step Y
Class 1A	49,677													
Class 1B	43,672													
Class 2A	41,488													
Class 2B	39,305													
Class 3	29,903	30,528	31,323	32,033	32,743	33,454	34,164	34,874	35,584					
Class 4	26,256	26,876	27,496	28,117	28,737	29,357	29,977	30,597	31,217					
Class 5:														
Group B-Master's Degree	24,841	25,429	26,018	26,606	27,194	27,783	28,371	28,959	29,548					
Group C-Master's Degree+30	25,371	25,959	26,548	27,136	27,724	28,313	28,901	29,489	30,078					
Group D-Doctors	25,885	26,474	27,062	27,650	28,238	28,827	29,415	30,003	30,592					
Class 6:														
Group B-Master's Degree	23,733	24,295	24,857	25,419	25,981	26,542	27,104	27,666	28,228					
Level IV-Principal	23,733	24,295	24,857	25,419	25,981	26,542	27,104	27,666	28,228					
Level III-Principal	23,034	23,596	24,157	24,719	25,281	25,843	26,405	26,966	27,528					
Level II - Principal	22,340	22,901	23,463	24,025	24,587	25,149	25,710	26,272	26,834					
Level I-Principal	21,645	22,207	22,769	23,331	23,892	24,454	25,016	25,578	26,140					
Group C-Master's Degree+30	24,263	24,825	25,837	25,949	26,510	27,072	27,634	28,195	28,758					
Level IV-Principal	24,263	24,825	25,837	25,949	26,510	27,072	27,634	28,195	28,758					
Level III-Principal	23,564	24,127	24,687	25,249	25,811	26,373	26,935	27,496	28,058					
Level II-Principal	22,870	23,431	23,993	24,555	25,117	25,679	26,240	26,802	27,364					
Level I-Principal	21,963	22,525	23,087	23,649	24,210	24,772	25,334	25,896	26,458					
Group D-Doctor's	24,778	25,339	25,901	26,463	27,025	27,587	28,148	28,710	29,272					
Level IV-Principal	24,778	25,339	25,901	26,463	27,025	27,587	28,148	28,710	29,272					
Level III-Principal	24,078	24,640	25,202	25,763	26,325	26,887	27,449	28,011	28,522					
Level II-Principal	23,384	23,945	24,507	25,069	25,631	26,193	26,754	27,316	27,878					
Level I-Principal	22,689	23,251	23,813	24,375	24,973	25,498	26,060	26,622	27,184					
C 7:														
Group B-Master's Degree	21,836	22,355	22,875	23,394	23,914	24,433	24,952	25,472	25,991					
Group C-Master's Degree+30	22,366	22,885	23,405	23,924	24,444	24,963	25,482	26,002	26,521					
Group D-Doctor's	22,880	23,400	23,919	24,438	24,958	25,477	25,997	26,516	27,035					
Class 8:														
Group B-Master's Degree	20,278	20,781	21,285	21,788	22,292	22,795	23,299	23,802	24,306					
Group C-Master'sDegree+30	20,808	21,311	21,815	22,318	22,822	23,325	23,829	24,332	24,836					
Group D-Doctor's	21,322	21,825	22,329	22,832	23,336	23,839	24,343	24,846	25,350					
Class 9:														
Group B-Master's Degree	19,610	20,124	20,638	21,152	21,666	22,181	22,695	23,209	23,723					
Group C-Master's Degree+30	20,140	20,633	21,126	21,619	22,112	22,605	23,097	23,590	24,083					
Group D-Doctor's	20,654	21,147	21,640	22,133	22,626	23,119	23,612	24,104	24,597					

rolled Original

Salary class and group	Service Step- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Longev Step
Class 10:														
Group B, Master's Degree	18,979	19,456	19,933	20,410	20,887	21,364	21,841	22,318	22,795					
Group C, Master's Degree+30	19,509	19,987	20,463	20,940	21,417	21,894	22,371	22,848	23,325					
Group D, Doctor's	20,023	20,500	20,977	21,454	21,931	22,408	22,885	23,362	23,839					
Class 11:														
Group B, Master's Degree	18,359	18,820	19,281	19,743	20,204	20,665	21,126	21,587	22,048					
Group C, Master's Degree+30	18,889	19,350	19,811	20,273	20,734	21,195	21,656	22,117	22,578					
Group D, Doctor's	19,430	19,864	20,326	20,787	21,248	21,709	22,170	22,631	23,092					
Class 12:														
Group B, Master's Degree	17,729	18,168	18,608	19,048	19,488	19,928	20,368	20,808	21,248					
Group C,Master's Degree+30	18,259	18,698	19,138	19,578	20,018	20,458	20,898	21,334	21,778					
Group D,Doctor's	18,773	19,213	19,652	20,092	20,532	20,922	21,412	21,852	22,292					
C 13:														
Group B, Master's Degree	16,292	16,822	17,352	17,882	18,412	18,942	19,427	20,002	20,532					
Group C, Master's Degree+30	16,822	17,352	17,882	18,412	18,942	19,472	20,002	20,532	21,062					
Group D, Doctor's	17,336	17,866	18,396	18,926	19,456	19,986	20,516	21,046	21,576					
Class 14:														
Group A,Bachelor's Degree	12,455	13,006	13,557	14,109	14,660	15,211	15,762	16,313	16,864	17,415	17,967	18,804	19,069	
Group B, Master's Degree	13,510	14,061	14,612	15,163	15,715	16,266	16,817	17,368	17,919	18,471	19,022	19,573	20,124	
Group C, Master's Degree+30	14,040	14,591	15,142	15,693	16,245	16,796	17,347	17,898	18,449	19,001	19,552	20,103	20,654	
Group D, Doctor's	14,554	15,105	15,656	16,207	16,759	17,310	17,861	18,412	18,963	19,515	20,062	20,617	21,168	
Group 15:														
Group A, Bachelor's Degree	10,536	10,955	11,374	11,793	12,211	12,630	13,160	13,690	14,220	14,750	15,280	15,810	16,340	17,(
Group A-1,Bachelor's +15	11,061	11,480	11,899	12,317	12,736	13,155	13,685	14,215	14,745	15,275	15,805	16,335	16,865	18,(
Group B, Bachelor's +30,MA	11,591	12,121	12,651	13,181	13,711	14,241	14,898	15,556	16,213	16,870	17,527	18,184	18,842	20,5
Group C, Master's Degree+30	12,121	12,651	13,181	13,711	14,241	14,771	15,428	16,086	16,743	17,400	18,057	18,714	19,372	21,(
Group D, Master's +60, Doctor's	12,651	13,181	13,711	14,241	14,771	15,301	15,958	16,616	17,273	17,930	18,587	19,244	19,902	21,'

(2) Effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1976, the schedule of pay rates in section 13 (a) of that Act (D.C. Code, sec. 31-1542 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"Classification"	Per period		
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Summer school (regular):			
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools; counselor, elementary and secondary schools; librarian, elementary and secondary schools; school social worker; speech correctionist, school psychologist.....	$ 9.31	$10.57	11.91
Psychiatric social worker.....	10.71	12.16	13.70
Veterans' summer school centers:			
Teacher.....	9.31	10.57	11.91
Adult education schools:			
Teacher.....	10.24	11.63	13.10
Assistant principal.....	14.34	16.23	18.34
Principal.....	15.37	18.03	20.31

Sec. 3. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of the amendments made by this act only in the case of an individual in the service of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia or of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) on the date of enactment of this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to any employee covered by the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1976, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, for services rendered during such period, and (2) in accordance with the provisions of subchapter VIII of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code (relating to settlement of accounts of deceased employees), for services rendered during the priod beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1976, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, by any such employee who dies during such period.

(b) For purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training, and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the

period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the provisions of chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code (relating to government employees group life insurance), all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from enactment of this act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the date of enactment of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall become effective on its date of enactment and shall remain in effect for the 45 days occurring immediately thereafter, as an emergency act of the Council enacted pursuant to section 412(a) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

Docket for the Bill EA 1-35

Considered in Council 4-26-76 First Vote 13-0

RECORD OF COUNCIL VOTE														
COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.
TUCKER					DIXON					SPAULDING				
MOORE, D.					HARDY					WILSON				
BARRY					HOBSON					WINTER				
CLARKE					MOORE, J.									
COATES					SHACKLETON									

X—Indicates Vote A. B.—Absent N. V.—Not Voting

(Secretary of the Council)

Final Vote in Council 4-26-76

RECORD OF COUNCIL VOTE														
COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	AYE	NAY	N.V.	A.B.
TUCKER	X				DIXON	X				SPAULDING	X			
MOORE, D.	X				HARDY	X				WILSON	X			
BARRY	X				HOBSON	X				WINTER	X			
CLARKE	X				MOORE, J.	X								
COATES	X				SHACKLETON	X								

X—Indicates Vote A. B.—Absent N. V.—Not Voting

Robert A Williams

(Secretary of the Council)

Presented to the Mayor 27 APR 1976

Robert A Williams

(Secretary of the Council)

Mayor's Action:

Approved: 27 APR 1976

Disapproved: _____

Walter A Washington 27 APR 1976

(Mayor's Signature)

Enacted without Mayor's Signature _____

(Secretary of the Council)

Record
Minutes of 4/23/76 Mtg
Presented by Hobson 4/26/76

Council of the District of Columbia
Report

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To COUNCIL MEMBERS

From Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs JWH

Date April 26, 1976

Subject "Emergency District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976"

The Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs has for report an emergency bill "To amend, on an emergency basis, the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries." The bill is based on Bill 1-271, submitted by the Mayor of the District of Columbia; introduced by Chairman Sterling Tucker to the Council on March 26, 1976 and referred to the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs on April 12, 1976. Bill 1-271 was published in the D.C. Register on April 14, 1976.

BACKGROUND

Pursuant to P.L. 93-407, Title II, Sec. 203, the Mayor of the District of Columbia has submitted his recommendations to the Council of the District of Columbia with respect to compensation of educational personnel of the Board of Education. Prior to P.L. 93-407, enacted September 3, 1974, salary rates for educational personnel were established through Congressional action; since the enactment of P.L. 93-407, the Mayor of the District of Columbia is charged with making salary recommendations to the Council of the District of Columbia for legislative enactment by that body.

Emergency action is proposed on this matter in order to provide legislative authority for teachers' pay raise funds, requested in the Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Act, currently pending approval by the Congress of the United States. In a letter to Chairman Tucker, dated April 30, 1976, Mayor Walter E. Washington stated his concern "that the funding for the teachers' salary increase will be denied if the city has not taken the necessary legislative action to support the appropriation request."

The most recent pay raise granted to teachers and school officers was a two-step increase, authorized by P.L. 93-407, in September 1974 and January 1975.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this emergency bill is to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 (D.C. Code, Title 31, Sec. 1501 et.seq.) The proposed amendments would provide an average increase of six percent in the salaries of teachers and school officers in the District of Columbia, effective January 1, 1976. The bill would also establish summer school and hourly rates for certain classes of educational personnel.

A detailed section-by-section analysis of the amendments made by this bill is included in the report.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

District of Columbia teachers and school officers received a salary increase in September, 1974 (P.L. 93-407) in two stages. The first step was 10% retroactive to September 1, 1974 and an additional increase of 3% on January 1, 1975. This was a cumulative increase of 13% designed to overcome the disadvantaged position of the District in terms of competition with neighboring jurisdictions.

Statistics compiled by the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation of the D.C. Public Schools, pursuant to P. L. 93-407, Sec. 203, reveal that while the District of Columbia school personnel have had salary increases over the past five years (1969-1970 to 1974-1975) of 31.4%, the surrounding suburban jurisdictions have had salary increases ranging from 33.8% to 44.8%. While the District of Columbia currently has the highest entry-level pay for a beginning teacher with a bachelor's degree in the Metropolitan Washington area, when other indices are used the District of Columbia does not rank first. In terms of the salaries paid above entry-level, the District does not possess a favorable advantage.

The general policy for establishing salary rates in the District of Columbia, according to Report No. 93-1077 of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, has been to maintain minimum salaries for teachers at a significantly higher level than salaries in neighboring school systems and that salaries for school officers should be competitive both regionally and nationally in order to attract and retain a competent staff.

The Committee recognizes that the Consumer Price Index has increased 6.8% in the period between January 1, 1975 and January 1, 1976 and has continued to increase. The proposed 6% increase does not even equal the increase in the C.P.I. over the preceeding calendar year.

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Mayor's letter of transmittal which accompanied Bill 1-271 stated that

> "the estimated cost of the recommended legislation, including fringe benefits, is $4,600,000 for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1976, $1,000,000 for the Interim Budget period, and $7,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1977. The necessary funding has been previously provided for in the budget and financial plan of the city for the entire period of this recommendation."

Therefore, the overall cost for the period of the Committee's recommendation is $12,600,000. A cost estimate from the Office of the Deputy Superintendent for Management Services, D.C. Public Schools, indicates that personnel compensation costs for FY 76- January 1, 1976 to June 30, 1976 - would be $4,281,024 and for FY 77 - October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977 - would be $7,479,372. The interim period of July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 would cost only $867,936 because of summer vacation and the need to only pay for school officers during the entire period; teacher's pay is only provided during September. To these amounts should be added 1% for benefits; the only actual benefits increase would be for life insurance. Health coverage is unaffected and retirement is treated as a separate budget item. Therefore, the total cost of the pay raise during the period covered by this bill is:

FY 1976	$4,281,024	Jan. 1, 1976-June 30, 1976
Interim Period	867,936	July 1, 1976-September 30, 1976
FY 1977	7,479,372	Oct. 1, 1976-September 30, 1977
	$12,628,332	
	126,283	1% benefits increase
	$12,754,615	

The FY 1976 Budget Amendment included $10,000,000 for a pay raise reserve. Since the police and firemen's pay raise bill will cost $5,720,500, then $4,279,500 is available to fund teachers' pay raise. During the Interim Budget period, one-quarter of the funds available for FY 1976 have been authorized; this would provide approximately $1,069,875 available to fund the teachers' pay raise during the interim period. Similarly, the FY 1977 Budget included $17,100,000 for pay raises. The police and firemen's pay raise will cost $7,987,600 leaving an estimated $9,112,400 available for teachers' pay raises.

Therefore the total amount available to fund the salary increases provided for in this bill is as follows:

$4,279,500	FY 1976
1,069,875	Interim Period
9,112,400	FY 1977
$14,451,775	

EXECUTIVE COMMENTS

No negative comments have been received from the Mayor or his designees during the Committee's consideration of this bill. The Board of Education, however, has expressed its reservations about any action with regard to teachers' salary increases prior to the negotiation of an agreement between the Board of Education and the Washington Teachers' Union. Copies of pertinent correspondence are included as an appendix to this report.

COMMITTEE REVIEW OF THE BILL

The Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs met to discuss Bill 1-271 on April 23, 1976. At that time, the Board of Education was invited to present its concerns about the proposed six percent pay increase for teachers and school officers. Ms. Bettie Benjamin, Vice President of the Board of Education, served as its chief spokesperson; she was accompanied by James Featherstone, Jr., Elizabeth C. Kane, Hilda Howland Mason, Conrad P. Smith, and John E. Warren, members of the Board of Education. Also present were representatives of the Washington Teachers' Union and the Council of School Officers. Expressed concerns focused on the proposed level of salary increase, the adviseability of legislatively imposing sanctions in the pay raise bill which would facilitate the negotiation of the agreement between the Board of Education and the Washington Teachers' Union, and the fiscal impact of the proposed salary increase on the public school system.

Several suggestions were received by the Committee that the proposed legislation be amended to authorize pay raises for educational employees contingent upon the ratification of the Board-Union agreement, that the Council enact the bill on an emergency basis with an expiration date of ninety days or less, and that no legislative connection be made between the issue of the agreement and the issue of the pay raise.

The suggestion was also made that the effective date for the pay raise be amended to October 1, 1976; projected cost estimates for this were that it would require an additional $2.1 million which is not included in the FY 1976 Budget.

Consideration was given to the rate of increase proposed by this bill. It was the expressed position of both the Washington Teachers' Union and Council of School Officers that an acceptable rate would be either six percent retroactive to October 1, 1975 or eight percent retroactive to January 1, 1976. Data provided by the Board of Education, in compliance with part (a) of Sec. 203, P.L. 93-407 indicated that changes in the Consumer Price Index indicated an increase of 6.8% in the cost of living, between the last TSA pay raise in January 1975 and the proposed effective date of this salary increase for educational personnel. The data further indicated that neither Teachers Salary Act nor General Schedule personnel had "received salary increments between January 1975 and January 1976 which are commensurate with the rise in the Consumer Price Index." The data demonstrated that the entry-level TSA employees received less of an increase than did entry-level GS-9 employees. It should be noted that the D.C. Public Schools uses the GS-9 salary rate for teacher-coordinators who are employed in year-round instructional programs. For purposes of comparison, the proposed bill would start an entry-level teacher (TSA-15) with a bachelor's degree at $10,536. For comparison purposes, an entry-level GS-9 would earn $13,482. Prorating a GS-9 salary on a 10-month basis would equal $11,235; this should be compared with the proposed entry-level salary of $10,536, as proposed by this bill.

The Appendix contains the data compiled by the Board of Education, as briefly discussed above, pursuant to P.L. 93-407, Sec. 203.

The Committee in its consideration of the issues surrounding Bill 1-271 was concerned about the urgent necessity to legislatively authorize the six percent pay raise in order to assure full appropriation by the Congress of the pay raise reserve included in the FY 1976 Budget Amendment. Appropriation hearings on the amended budget for the 1976 fiscal year before the House Appropriations Subcommittee being scheduled for April 27 and 28, 1976, the Committee felt the desirability of enacting legislation on an emergency basis to support the appropriation request.

Edward Webb, General Counsel, recommended reporting an emergency bill, parallel to Bill 1-271, prior to regular legislative action on that Bill. He further suggested that the emergency bill be enacted only for forty-five days because the

requirement for timely action on permanent legislation would still exist; hearings on the FY 1977 Budget, which similarly includes a request for funds for the teachers' pay raise, will commence within the next few weeks. Furthermore, within the forty-five day period covered by the reported bill, if enacted, additional information may be presented to the Committee on the availability of additional funds for changing the retroactive date of Bill 1-271 to October 1, 1975, as well as, the possible resolution of the agreement between the Board of Education and the Washington Teachers' Union.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: This section contains the short title of the bill, the "Emergency District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976."

Section 2:The subsections of the section do the following:

(1) Amends the salary schedule for teachers and school officers of the Board of Education to provide for an average six percent salary increase for all such employees, effective the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1976. The starting salary for teachers is increased from the present $9,940 to $10,536. It is further provided that the rate paid to the Superintendent shall not be increased above the rate in effect for level III of the Executive Schedule ($40,000) and the rate applicable to any other position shall not be increased above the rate in effect for level V of the Executive Schedule ($36,000).

(2) Amends the salary schedule to provide an increase of approximately nine percent for educational personnel in summer school, veterans' summer school centers, and adult education, also effective the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1976.

Section 3: The subsections of this section do the following:

(a) provides for the payment of retroactive compensation or salary to persons actually in the employ of the Board of Education or the United States Government after the enactment of the bill, including persons who retired or died on or after January 1, 1976, for services actually performed during the period covered by this bill.

(b) provides that service in the Armed Forces of the United States shall be used for purposes of restoration of an individual to a position in the government of the District of Columbia.

(c) provides that the amount for which a person is eligible, under government employees group life insurance, shall be based on the date of enactment of this bill.

Section 4: This section establishes the effective date of the bill as the date of enactment and further stipulates that it shall remain in effect for the forty-five days immediately thereafter.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Having received no additional adverse comments, the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs approved the "Emergency District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976" at its special meeting on April 23, 1976. The vote for its approval was as follows: Hobson - "aye"; Hardy - "aye"; Spaulding - "aye"; and Tucker - absent. The Committee reports favorably thereon and recommends its adoption on an emergency basis, effective on the date of its enactment for a period of forty-five days immediately thereafter.

APPENDICES

A. Mayor Washington's letter to Chairman Tucker of March 24, 1976

B. Mayor Washington's Letter to Chairman Tucker of April 20, 1976

C. Dr. Therman Evans' letter to Mayor Washington of February 12, 1976

D. Mayor Washington's letter to Dr. Therman Evans of February 19, 1976

E. Dr. Therman Evans' letter to Councilman Hobson of April 14, 1976

F. Councilman Hobson's letter to Dr. Therman Evans of April 19 , 1976

G. Dr. Therman Evans' letter to Councilman Hobson of April 22, 1976

H. Board of Education Report, pursuant to P.L. 93-407, Sec. 203

I. "Emergency District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976"

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WALTER E. WASHINGTON
MAYOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

March 24, 1976

Honorable Sterling Tucker
Chairman
District of Columbia Council
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Chairman Tucker:

Pursuant to Public Law 93-407, Title II, Section 203, I am submitting a draft bill, "To Amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to Increase Salaries."

The proposed bill would provide an average increase of six percent effective January 1, 1976, in the salaries of teachers and school officers of the District of Columbia.

There are attached, the information submitted by the District of Columbia Board of Education and a "Questionnaire Survey of Teacher and School Officers Pay for the 1975-1976 School Year in the Nation's Largest Cities and Suburban Jurisdictions in the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area," prepared by the District of Columbia Personnel Office.

The estimated cost of the recommended legislation, including fringe benefits, is $4,600,000 for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1976, $1,000,000 for the Interim Budget period and $7,000,000 for Fiscal Year 1977. The necessary funding has been previously provided for in the budget and financial plan of the city for the entire period of this recommendation.

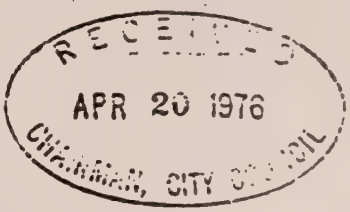
I believe that favorable action on this recommended legislation is imperative in order to provide an adequate salary increase for teachers and school officers in the District of Columbia, and, I urge early and favorable consideration of this recommended draft bill by the Council.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Washington
Mayor

Attachments

Appendix B



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WALTER E. WASHINGTON
MAYOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

APR 20 1976

Honorable Sterling Tucker, Chairman
Council of the District of Columbia
Room 507 - District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On March 24, 1976, I transmitted my legislative recommendation of a salary increase of 6% effective January 1, 1976, for public school teachers in the District of Columbia. The city has provided the necessary funding to pay this increase in the amended budget for the 1976 fiscal year.

The purpose of this communication is to reaffirm the need for prompt City Council action on this proposal. Appropriation hearings on the amended budget for the 1976 fiscal year before the House Appropriations Subcommittee are scheduled for April 27 and 28. Action on the appropriation bill will follow the hearings. My concern is that the funding for the teachers salary increase will be denied if the City has not taken the necessary legislative action to support the appropriation request.

Your prompt attention to this important issue is needed and required.

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Washington
Mayor

cc: Mr. Robert Williams
Secretary to the
Council

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Presidential Building
415 Twelfth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Therman E. Evans, President
Bettie G. Benjamin, Vice President
James S. Featherstone, Jr.
Julius W. Hobson, Jr.
Elizabeth C. Kane
Hilda Howland M. Mason
Carol L. Schwartz
Barbara Lett Simmons
Conrad P. Smith
William W. Treanor
John E. Warren

Dwight S. Cropp
Executive Secretary

David A. Splitt
General Counsel

February 12, 1976

The Honorable Walter E. Washington
Mayor, District of Columbia
5th Floor, District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mayor Washington:

On February 10, 1976, I received a call from Mr. George Harrod, Director of Personnel, D.C. Government, who informed me that an offer of a salary increase had been made to the Washington Teachers' Union and the Council of School Officers that day. Needless to say, this information came as a complete surprise to me. Although I had been aware that the Washington Teachers' Union and the Council of School Officers had met with District officials to discuss salary, I had no idea that any salary increase would be offered to either of these Unions without the Board of Education having been first consulted on such.

As you are personally aware, the Board of Education for well over a year has been and still is in the process of negotiating an agreement with the Washington Teachers' Union. In view of this, I did not contemplate that any offer would be made by you or your representative for a salary increase without having received the position of the Board of Education.

Aside from the factor of negotiations, the fact remains that the Board of Education in the past has been required to fund up to 30%

of any salary increase. As you are well aware, the budget requested by the Board of Education has already been severely cut. If a salary increase is to be provided for TSA employees and we must fund the usual 30% out of our already severely reduced budget, it has school policy implication for us in that we would have to further reduce the educational program available for the children of the District of Columbia in order to fund such an increase.

I, therefore, respectfully request that no further discussions of salary increase be held with the Washington Teachers' Union and Council of School Officers until such time as the Board has been informed as to the basis for such increases, afforded an opportunity to state its position on any increase in salary compensation, and received an indication from you as to the percent of any salary increase which the Board will have to fund for any TSA salary increase.

I urgently request that you give expeditious consideration to this matter. I look forward to receiving an early reply from you.

Sincerely,

Therman E. Evans, M.D.
President
Board of Education

cc: Board Members
Mr. Cropp
Mr. Reed

Appendix D

PO:LR:JTJ:vmb

Mr. Jackson
Labor Relations Files
Personnel Files
vmb:2/19/76

Thereon Evans, M.D.
President
Board of Education
415 - 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Dr. Evans:

In response to your February 12, 1976 letter concerning negotiations on a pay increase for the D.C. Teachers, I have talked with Mr. George R. Harrod, Director of Personnel, D.C. Mr. Harrod has assured me that while he has no intention of negotiating with the D.C. Teachers' Union without first consulting the Board of Education, Public Law 93-407 compels him to meet with them upon request. This posture is clearly stated in the letter to Mr. William H. Simons, President, Washington Teachers' Union. (Copy attached).

It is my understanding that Mr. Harrod has met with you and members of the Board and it was agreed that when the next negotiating session is scheduled with the Teachers' Union and the Council of School Officers, a member of the Labor Relations staff of the D.C. School System will represent the interest of the Board with regards to working conditions and combine with Mr. Harrod in the negotiation of wages, thereby forming a single entity whose purpose will be to negotiate for the benefit of the Board of Education and the District of Columbia.

If there are any other questions, please refer them to Mr. Harrod, who will inform you of future meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Washington
Mayor

Attachment

cc: Mayor Washington
Mayor's Correspondence Unit
City Administrator
Mr. Harrod

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

THERMAN E. EVANS, PRESIDENT
BETTIE G. BENJAMIN, VICE PRESIDENT
JAMES S. FEATHERSTONE, JR.
JULIUS W. HOBSON, JR.
ELIZABETH C. KANE
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CAROL L. SCHWARTZ
BARBARA LETT SIMMONS
CONRAD P. SMITH
WILLIAM W. TREANOR
JOHN E. WARREN

DWIGHT S. CROPP
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DAVID A. SPLITT
GENERAL COUNSEL

April 14, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation and
Youth Affairs
Council of the District of Columbia
5th Floor, District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairman Hobson:

Mayor Washington recently forwarded to the City Council his recommendation for TSA salary legislation. While the Board of Education does not oppose an eventual salary increase for TSA personnel this year, we are concerned that the Mayor's action tends to weaken the contract negotiations between the Board of Education and the Washington Teachers' Union.

As you are well aware, the Board of Education, for over two years, has been in the process of negotiating an agreement with the Washington Teachers' Union. In view of this fact, the Board had requested that the Mayor coordinate the timing of his recommendation for TSA salary increase with the contract negotiations process. The Mayor obviously did not honor the Board's request and proceeded with his unilateral recommendation to the City Council.

Therefore, on behalf of the District of Columbia Board of Education, I am requesting that no action be taken by the City Council on this matter until such time as the Board of Education can be afforded the opportunity to appear before the Council, or its Committee, to present our concerns in detail. It should be understood that the Board has no intention of obstructing indefinitely TSA salary increases this year; however, our concern is that the contract negotiations process not be undercut and rendered ineffective. An expeditious response to this request would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Therman E. Evans, M.D.
President

RECEIVED

APR 16 1976

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

April 19, 1976

Dr. Therman Evans
President, Board of Education
The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Dr. Evans:

I have received your letter of April 14, 1976, requesting a meeting with the Council to discuss the Mayor's proposed TSA salary increase. As Chairman of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs, I am extending an invitation to the Board of Education to present its detailed concerns to the Committee about the "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976", bill 1-271. I have requested that Ms. Patricia Miner, Committee Clerk, contact Mr. Dwight Cropp, Executive Secretary to the Board, to arrange this meeting as soon as possible.

I would also like to advise you that Chairman Sterling Tucker has apprised me that immediate action on this legislative proposal is critical in order to assure Congressional approval of pay raise funds included in the FY 1976 Budget Amendment and FY 1977 Budget for the District of Columbia. While I am concerned about what appears to be the emergency nature of the Mayor's proposal to guarantee funding capability for a teachers' pay raise, I am equally concerned that the Board of Education be given the full opportunity to present its views. The Board of Education has been charged with the direct oversight of public education in the District of Columbia, and should be totally involved in all decisions which can have a significant impact on the quality of education in this city.

I look forward to meeting with you and your colleagues within the next few days.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Copies to:

Board of Education Members
Mr. Vincent E. Reed, Superintendent
Chairman Sterling Tucker
Councilman William Spaulding
Councilwoman Willie Hardy

Appendix G

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

415 TWELFTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

THERMAN E. EVANS, PRESIDENT
BETTIE G. BENJAMIN, VICE PRESIDENT
JAMES S. FEATHERSTONE, JR.
JULIUS W. HOBSON, JR.
ELIZABETH C. KANE
HILDA HOWLAND M. MASON
CAROL L. SCHWARTZ
BARBARA LETT SIMMONS
CONRAD P. SMITH
WILLIAM W. TREANOR
JOHN E. WARREN

WIGHT S. CROPP
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DAVID A. SPLITT
GENERAL COUNSEL

April 22, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs
Council of the District of Columbia
5th Floor, District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairman Hobson:

I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the Board of Education to thank you for arranging a meeting between the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs, and the Board of Education to hear our views regarding the "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976."

In order for the children of the District of Columbia to receive the best possible education, it is axiomatic that the elected officials from the various governmental entities convene and discuss realistically problems confronting education in our city.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Therman E. Evans

Therman E. Evans, M.D.
President

RECEIVED
APR 22 1976

Appendix H

L. Scheller, a.a.
cc: Registrar
Julia Combs

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Presidential Building
415 Twelfth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Thelman E. Evans, President
Bettie G. Benjamin, Vice President
James S. Featherstone, Jr.
Julius W. Hobson, Jr.
Elizabeth C. Kane
Hilda Howland M. Mason
Carol L. Schwartz
Barbara Lett Simmons
Conrad P. Smith
William W. Treanor
John E. Warren

Dwight S. Cropp
Executive Secretary

David A. Splitt
General Counsel

March 1, 1976

The Honorable Walter E. Washington
Mayor of the District of Columbia
520 - District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mayor Washington:

In compliance with Section 203 of Public Law 93-407, the Board of Education is transmitting the following data:

(a) Percentage rate of the cost-of living change since the effective date of the last increase of the compensation schedule for educational personnel in the District of Columbia: and

(b) Results of a study comparing compensation of teachers in the District of Columbia with (1) teachers in cities of comparable size, and (2) teachers within other jurisdictions of the Washington metropolitan area.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight S. Cropp

Dwight S. Cropp
Executive Secretary
Board of Education

Attachment

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
THE PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING — 415 TWELFTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

(202) 737-3155

VINCENT E. REED
Acting Superintendent

February 26, 1976

To the Board of Education
of the District of Columbia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: COMPLIANCE WITH SEC. 203
OF PUBLIC LAW 93-407

The Acting Superintendent is submitting herewith for transmittal to the Mayor, the data required. The attachments show:

(a) Percentage rate of the cost-of-living change since the effective date of the last increase of the compensation schedule for educational personnel in the District of Columbia; and

(b) Results of a study comparing compensation of teachers in the District of Columbia with (1) teachers in cities of comparable size, and (2) teachers within other jurisdictions of the Washington metropolitan area.

Respectfully submitted,

Vincent E. Reed
Acting Superintendent of Schools

Attachments

Public Schools of the District of Columbia

Public Law 93-407

"SEC. 203. Beginning with the calendar year 1975, the District of Columbia Board of Education shall, by March 1 of each year, submit to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the--

(a) percentage rate of the cost-of-living change since the effective date of the last increase of the compensation schedule for educational personnel in the District of Columbia; and

(b) results of a study comparing compensation of teachers in the District of Columbia with (1) teachers in cities of comparable size, and (2) teachers within other jurisdictions of the Washington metropolitan area."

In compliance with Part (a) of Sec. 203, Public Law 93-407, the following statistics and accompanying Table I are submitted:

1. The effective dates for the last increases of the compensation schedule for educational personnel in the District of Columbia were:

   TSA employees - January 1975
   GS employees - October 1975

2. The changes in cost-of-living, as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index (see Table I), indicate an increase of 6.8% in the cost-of-living between January 1975 and January 1976.

3. Thus, both TSA and GS personnel have not received salary increments between January 1975 and January 1976 which are commensurate with the rise in the Consumer Price Index. Entry-level TSA-15 employees (classroom teachers) received less of an increase in salary compensation than did entry-level GS-9 employees, and the January 1976 starting salary, on the basis of a comparable period of employment, for the TSA-15 employee is $1,295 less than that of the GS-9 employee.

In compliance with Part (b) of Sec. 203, Public Law 93-407, the statistics in the second table are presented.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN COST-OF-LIVING (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX) AND COMPENSATION SCALES 1/
FOR ENTRY-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: JANUARY 1975 - JANUARY 1976

	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		COMPENSATION SCALE				
			CS-9 Personnel			TSA-15 Personnel	
Month/Year	Point Index 2/	Percent Change 3/ Over Previous Month	Salary (10 Months)	Salary (12 Months)	Percent Change Over Previous Month	Salary (Annual)	Percent Change Over Previous Month
January 1976	166.7	+ .2%	$ 11,235	$ 13,482	0%	$ 9,940	0%
December 1975	166.3	+ .4%	$ 11,235	$ 13,482	0%	$ 9,940	0%
November	165.6	+ .6%	$ 11,235	$ 13,482	0%	$ 9,940	0%
October	164.6	+ .6%	$ 11,235	$ 13,482	5.0%	$ 9,940	0%
September	163.6	+ .5%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
August	162.8	+ .3%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
July	162.3	+1.1%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
June	160.6	+ .8%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
May	159.3	+ .4%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
April	158.6	+ .5%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
March	157.8	+ .4%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
February	157.2	+ .7%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	0%
January 1975	156.1	+ .5%	$ 10,701	$ 12,841	0%	$ 9,940	3.0%

Percent Change in
Consumer Price Index,
January 1975 - January 1976..... + 6.8% (cost of living increase) ..... October 1975 - January 1976 .....1.3%

1/ Source: The statistics on the Consumer Price Index taken from monthly Consumer Price Index Reports published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

2/ The point index refers to a value in terms of a base figure of 100, the cost of 400 standard purchase items in 1967. The point index value of 166.7 in January 1976, for example, means an increase of 66.7% in the cost of the standard items since 1967.

3/ The calculation of the percent of change is achieved by the use of the formula presented in each monthly Consumer Price Index Report:
a. Take monthly consumer point index,
b. Subtract designated previous month's point index,
c. Obtain index point difference,
d. Divide c. by b. and multiply by 100 to obtain percent change.

Prepared by
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation
February 1976

Public Schools of the District of Columbia

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS, 1969-1970 AND 1974-1975

Fourteen Large Cities	1969-1970 Average Salaries	Rank	1974-1975 Average Salaries	Rank	Five-Year Increase Amount	Percent	Rank (According to %)
Baltimore	$ 8,998	11	$11,119	11	2,121	23.6	12
Boston	9,300	9	13,032	8	3,732	40.1	6
Chicago	10,400	3	15,969	2	5,569	53.6	2
Cleveland	9,220	10	12,653	9	3,433	37.2	8
Dallas	7,800	13	10,615	12	2,815	36.1	9
Houston	7,837	12	9,019	14	1,182	15.1	14
Los Angeles	10,350	4	14,985	4	4,635	44.8	5
Milwaukee	9,394	8	14,250	6	4,856	51.7	3
New Orleans	7,700	14	10,100	13	2,400	31.2	11
New York	9,800	7	16,400[1/]	1	6,600	67.4	1
Philadelphia	10,000	5	14,635	5	4,635	46.4	4
St. Louis	9,878	6	11,716	10	1,838	18.6	13
San Francisco	10,900	1	15,250	3	4,350	39.9	7
Washington, D.C.	10,660	2	14,005	7	3,345	31.4	10
Surburban Washington, D.C. School Systems:							
Alexandria	9,994	4	14,156	2	4,162	41.6	2
Arlington County	10,833	1	15,686	1	4,853	44.8	1
Fairfax County	10,107	3	13,578	4	3,471	34.3	4
Montgomery County	9,834	6	13,332	5	3,498	35.6	3
Prince George's County	9,900	5	13,247	6	3,347	33.8	5

[1/] New York reported median salary instead of average.

Source: Large Cities from USOE-NCES "Statistics of Public (Elementary and Secondary Day) Schools, Fall 1969 and 1974".
Surrounding areas from budget documents of respective jurisdictions.

Prepared by
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 TWELFTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

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JOHN E. WARREN

WIGHT S. CROPP
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AVID A. SPLITT
ENERAL COUNSEL

April 22, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs
Council of the District of Columbia
5th Floor, District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Chairman Hobson:

I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the Board of Education to thank you for arranging a meeting between the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs, and the Board of Education to hear our views regarding the "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976."

In order for the children of the District of Columbia to receive the best possible education, it is axiomatic that the elected officials from the various governmental entities convene and discuss realistically problems confronting education in our city.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Therman E. Evans

Therman E. Evans, M.D.
President

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APR 22 1976

April 21, 1976

Ms. Vivian Dempsey
Attorney at Law
Director, Office of State Legislation
American Speech and Hearing Association
9030 Old Georgetown Road
Washington, D.C. 20014

Dear Ms. Dempsey:

Enclosed are two copies of the "Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976," (Bill 1-274) and background materials which were distributed to the Councilmembers.

The bill was introduced on April 15, 1976, and referred to the Committee on Public Services and Consumer Affairs chaired by Councilman John Wilson.

I appreciate your comments in drafting the bill.

Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant

Enclosure

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Members, Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs

From Julius W. Hobson, Chairman

Date 21 April 1976

Subject Special Committee Meeting

I have scheduled a special meeting of the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs on Friday, April 23rd in Room 501 at 11:00 a.m. to discuss Bill 1-271 "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Acts Amendments of 1976" with the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools. I have also invited representatives of the Washington Teachers' Union and the Council of Officers to join discussion.

Because of the important nature of this discussion, I strongly urge your attendance.

cc: Councilmembers
Mr. Edward Webb

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 20, 1976

HOBSON INITIATES SCHOOL-BY-SCHOOL COST REPORTING

On April 20, 1976, at the 46th Legislative Session of the Council of the District of Columbia, Councilman Julius W. Hobson (Statehood at Large) introduced the "School Cost Center Reporting Resolution." This resolution is designed to provide continuing financial accountability for the D.C. Public Schools. Parents and citizens will be able to learn how taxes are being spent at each school.

The resolution directs the Mayor to submit quarterly status reports on the financial condition of the public school system. The information requested includes all cost categories, from teacher's salaries and retirement benefits to textbooks, repairs, and refuse collection.

For the first time, parents and citizens will have access to full information on the cost of the operation of each school. Councilman Hobson stated, "this information will provide a powerful tool for the parents and citizens of the District of Columbia to evaluate whether or not they are receiving the level of services which will insure their children's quality education.

(over)

This resolution will significantly improve the data base for compliance with the Hobson vs. Hansen decision. In his 1971 decree on the Hobson v. Hansen case, Judge Skelly Wright invited the development of "...specific, measurable, and educationally justifiable plans" by the public school system and its return to the court for a modification of the equalization order. Because of the lack of a comprehensive financial data base, the Board of Education has been unable to request relief from the court-mandated equalization process which is based exclusively on teacher's salaries and benefits.

According to Councilman Hobson "The 'School Cost Center Reporting Resolution' is an initial step toward instituting a financial/learning accountability approach to education. By stressing school-by-school financial reporting, citizens and decision-makers at all levels can systematically evaluate existing services and make informed educational decisions".

For further information contact: David F. Smith
724-8014
724-8089

STATEMENT BY COUNCILMEMBER JULIUS W. HOBSON

April 20, 1976

Today, I am introducing the "Public School Cost Center Reporting Resolution" which is designed to provide continuing financial accountability for the District of Columbia Public Schools.

This resolution directs the Mayor to submit quarterly status reports on the financial condition of the public school system. The information requested includes all cost categories from teacher salaries and retirement benefits to textbooks, repairs, and refuse collection. For the first time, parents and citizens will have access to full information on the cost of operation of each school.

This resolution is in response to a lack detailed information about students, teachers and resources. There is a need for a central information system which contains all data -- not just teacher salaries -- on a school-by-school basis.

Section 448 of the District's Charter invites the Council to request from the Mayor such financial reports as the Council determines are necessary.

At this time our educational system is the only producer of goods and services that holds the consumer, the children, responsible for the quality of the product,

learning and achievement. The next logical step after completion of a systematic budget and financial reporting process is the establishment of achievement levels for our students and holding the Public Schools financially accountable for those goals.

When legislators fully understand a department's task, its objectives, its patterns of resource allocation and its problems, the appropriation achieves its full meaning as a contract between the executive and legislative branches and the people.

WASHINGTON POST APRIL 20, 1976

JULIUS HOBSON SR.
. . . seeks more data

Quarterly School Finance Data Asked

By Lee A. Daniels
Washington Post Staff Writer

City Councilman Julius Hobson Sr. will ask the Council today to require D.C. school officials to prepare quarterly financial reports detailing how school funds are spent in each of the city's schools and school administrative offices.

The measure would provide data for parents or school officials who seek modification of a controversial 1971 court decree that ordered the school system to spend teacher salaries equally among all elementary school students in the city.

Because of different methods used by school and city officials to maintain records of school expenditures, school officials now can say generally, but not precisely how funds are spent at any individual school during each quarter or each year.

Hobson's measure would require these officials to coordinate their record-keeping to determine how city, federal, and private funds are spent by each school and administrative office.

Schools budget director Edward Winner said yesterday that "obviously we agree (with its intent). We and the school board have been seeking this kind of information as well. But we'll need a lot of help from the city. We can't do it by ourselves."

The decree by U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright, which came in a suit brought by Hobson, a longtime activist in educational affairs, ordered that money spent for teacher salaries at each elementary school fall within 5 per cent of the citywide average.

Parents and school officials have complained that this has caused school officials to disrupt individual schools' educational programs.

At various times since 1971, school officials have said that they planned to return to court to modify the order.

Hobson pointed out that because of a lack of "accurate and timely data," school officials never have been able to go into court with the information they needed to persuade the court to modify the order on expenditures.

Last year, school officials shifted 25 full-time and 51 part-time teachers from 47 schools to comply with the Wright decree. In 1974, 25 full-time and 90 part-time teachers were transferred from 79 schools in the effort to achieve equalization.

LIST OF COST CENTERS/ACCOUNTABLE OFFICES: ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Presidential Building: Breakdown to accountable office level

Office of the Board of Education
Office of the Superintendent
Office of Student Affairs
State Education Office
Office of Labor Relations
Office of Federal Programs
Office of Associate Superintendent for Planning, Research, and Evaluation
Division of Research and Evaluation
Division of Planning and Development
Office of Associate Superintendent for Instructional Services
Division of Services for the Handicapped
Division of Career Development
Curriculum Council
Division of Continuing Education
Division of Pupil Personnel Services
Division of Communications
Office of the Deputy Superintendent for Management Systems
Division of Budget
Division of Control
Division of Logistical Support
Division of Plant Maintenance
Division of Data Processing
Division of Personnel
Food Services Section
Division of Facilities Planning
Division of Safety and Security

Region I, Old Congress Heights School, 6th & Alabama Ave, S.E.
Region II, Jefferson Jr. High School, 801 7th Street, S.W.
Region III, Old Carver School, 45th and Leet Streets, N.E.
Region IV, Madison School, 10th and G Streets, N.E.
Region V, Old Bruce School, 770 Kenyon Street, N.W.
Region VI, Shaed Elementary School, Douglass and Lincoln Road, N

LEA Office, 1286 Upshur Street, N.W.

Pupil Personnel Center, Bladensburg Road Center, 1106 Bladensbur Road, N.E.
Pupil Personnel Center, Kennedy Street Center, 501 Kennedy St.,N
Pupil Personnel Center, Kalarama Road Center, 1719 Kalorama Rd.
Pupil Personnel Center, 10th and G Streets, N.E.
Pupil Personnel Center, Penn Branch Center, 3242-A Penn. Avenue,
Pupil Personnel Center, Emery Community School, Lincoln Road and S Street, N.E.

Franklin Administration Building
Magruder Administration Building
Hayes Administration Building
Warehouse Center, 2000 Adams Place, N.E.
Warehouse Annex, 2040 West Virginia Avenue, N.E.
Maintenance Shop
Transportation Center, 2115 5th Street, N.E.
Harbor Garage

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS AND BUILDINGS

Art, 14th and Jackson Streets, N.E.
Bilingual, 4820 Howard Street, N.W.
Career Development Exemplary, 24th and Benning Road, N.E.
English for Latin Americans, 1470 Irving Street, N.W.
Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Safety, 5th and K, St.
Library Science, 801 7th Street, S.W.
In Work Experience Program, 770 Kenyon Street, N.W.
Media, 1709 3rd Street, N.E.
Perry, M Street between 1st and New Jersey Ave., N.E.
RENP, 2124 M L King Avenue, S.E.
Special Education, 4820 Howard Street, N.W.
State Right to Read, 10th and Monroe Streets, N.E.
Title I Office, 1286 Upshur Street, N.W.
Title III, English, 5th Street, Between G St. and Va., Ave., S.E
Urban Environmental Education, 12th and E Streets, S.E.
Urban Teachers Corps, Portal School, 5th and K Streets, N.E.
Warehouse Annex, 2040 West Virginia Avenue, N.E.
Warehouse Center, 2000 Adams Blace, N.E.
Transportation Center, 2115 5th Street, N.E.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Radio, TV and Filmmaking Division, 1709 3rd Street, N.E.
Public Information, 3rd and R Streets, N.E.
Bilinqual Information, 1709 3rd Street, N.E.

April 20, 1976

Honorable Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Ron:

I introduced the District of Columbia Statehood Act (Bill 1-1776) before the City Council several months ago. The bill will be the subject of a public hearing, Monday, April 26, 1976. I have enclosed a copy of both the bill and the public hearing notice for your information. The bill received wide support in the City Council upon its introduction, when twelve of thirteen Councilmembers co-sponsored the legislation.

When you introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives in 1971, there were several co-sponsors. Could you assist me by getting a list of the co-sponsors of that bill,as well as,the names of any other potential supporters in Congress of the statehood legislation now pending before the D.C. City Council?

I would welcome your support in advance of the hearing on April 26, as well as, the support of any other members of the Congress that you might be able to approach.

Thank you for whatever help you can give in this regard.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosures

April 20, 1976

Honorable Ronald V. Dellums
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Enclosures

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I introduced the District of Columbia Statehood Act (Bill 1-1776) before the City Council several months ago. The bill will be the subject of a public hearing, Monday, April 26, 1976. I have enclosed a copy of both the bill and the public hearing notice for your information. The bill received wide support in the City Council upon its introduction, when twelve of thirteen Councilmembers co-sponsored the legislation.

When you introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives in 1971, there were several co-sponsors. Could you assist me by getting a list of the co-sponsors of that bill,as well as,the names of any other potential supporters in Congress of the statehood legislation now pending before the D.C. City Council?

I would welcome your support in advance of the hearing on April 26, as well as, the support of any other members of the Congress that you might be able to approach.

Thank you for whatever help you can give in this regard.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosures

April 19, 1976

Dear

The Committee of the Whole will be addressing Bill 1-1776, The District of Columbia Statehood Act, in public hearings on Monday, April 26, 1976, beginning at 2:00 P.M. The bill would provide a process for the District of Columbia to be admitted into the Union as a state and thereby gain full self determination.

Because of your interest in this issue I cordially invite you to testify at the hearings. If you wish to present testimaony at the hearing, you should contact Ms. Gwen Lee at 724-8046 or 724-8048 before 5:30 P.M. Thursday,April 22, 1976.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

April 19, 1976

Mr. Matthew Watson
D.C. Auditor
The Munsey Building
1329 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Watson:

I introduced the District of Columbia Statehood Act (Bill 1-1776) before the City Council several months ago. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole and will be the topic of a public hearing on Monday, April 26, 1976. I have enclosed both the bill and the public hearing notice for your information. The bill received wide support from Council members upon its introduction, evidenced by the fact that only one Councilmember failed to cosponsor the legislation with me.

The hearing on April 26, will begin the public debate on the merits of statehood for the District of Columbia. An important part of that hearing and any future discussion on statehood will be an understanding of the fiscal impact of statehood on the District in terms of the present and future federal payment, the reliability of our tax base and the financial experiences of other jurisdictions upon their attainment of statehood.

I would like to know if there are any fiscal hurdles that could keep the District from becoming a state in the same manner as the other 50 jurisdictions? Are there any unique financial obstacles in the path of statehood for the District that need to be examined and brought to public attention? I would like to know what the federal fiscal practice has been in the past when other jurisdictions became states. What would be the impact on the federal payment the District now receives from the federal government?

This information would be most valuable to me in examining one of the most important issues surrounding statehood, that is, could the District support itself if it were granted statehood?

I am asking this information from the Auditor of the District of Columbia because I am confident in your professional capability and objectivity.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

April 19, 1976

Peter D. Ehrenhaft, Esquire
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman
Suite 1000, The Watergate 600
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Attorney Ehrenhaft:

Thank you for your letter of April 8th enclosing a copy of the memorandum surveying the tax practices of other jurisdictions in the United States.

I will certainly keep your views in mind when the Council considers legislation in this area.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large
(Statehood)

April 19, 1976

Mr. Joseph S. Goldring
President
Police Association of the District of Columbia
1241 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Goldring:

Mrs. Hobson and I regret that we will be unable to attend the First Annual Awards Banquet of the Police Association honoring citizens of our city, on Thursday, May 13, 1976.

We are certain that those citizens you have selected as recipients of your awards will be proud of the distinction and will continue to render the support to the police officers in the area.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large
(Statehood)

April 19, 1976

Dr. Therman Evans
President, Board of Education
The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Dr. Evans:

I have received your letter of April 14, 1976, requesting a meeting with the Council to discuss the Mayor's proposed TSA salary increase. As Chairman of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs, I am extending an invitation to the Board of Education to present its detailed concerns to the Committee about the "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act Amendments of 1976", bill 1-271. I have requested that Ms. Patricia Miner, Committee Clerk, contact Mr. Dwight Cropp, Executive Secretary to the Board, to arrange this meeting as soon as possible.

I would also like to advise you that Chairman Sterling Tucker has apprised me that immediate action on this legislative proposal is critical in order to assure Congressional approval of pay raise funds included in the FY 1976 Budget Amendment and FY 1977 Budget for the District of Columbia. While I am concerned about what appears to be the emergency nature of the Mayor's proposal to guarantee funding capability for a teachers' pay raise, I am equally concerned that the Board of Education be given the full opportunity to present its views. The Board of Education has been charged with the direct oversight of public education in the District of Columbia, and should be totally involved in all decisions which can have a significant impact on the quality of education in this city.

I look forward to meeting with you and your colleagues within the next few days.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Copies to:

Board of Education Members
Mr. Vincent E. Reed, Superintendent
Chairman Sterling Tucker
Councilman William Spaulding
Councilwoman Willie Hardy

Council of the District of Columbia
News Release

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 16, 1976

HOBSON INTRODUCES BILL REGULATING THE
PRACTICE OF AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH PATHOLOGY

Councilman Julius W. Hobson (Statehood-at-Large) announced today he is introducing the "Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976," The bill would provide regulatory authority over persons who offer services to people with speech and hearing disabilities. The purpose of the legislation is to protect the health and safety of those who are communicatively impaired from unqualified practitioners, unscrupulous practice, and unethical conduct.

Essential elements of the bill include:

- The establishment of qualification standards for the licensing of audiologists (individuals who treat persons with hearing disabilities) and speech pathologists (individuals who treat persons with speech, language or voice disabilities) in the District.

- The establishment of a Board of Examiners to set rules of ethical conduct for the practice of audiology and speech pathology, to review applications for licensure, to grant licenses to practice audiology and/or speech pathology, and to hear and decide cases where ethical standards have allegedly been violated and take necessary sanctions.

"Nationally about 10 percent of the population suffers from either hearing or speech disorders that require some form of therapy, Hobson explained. "In the District alone there are some 75,000 people with hearing and/or speech disabilities, and there are no professional standards governing the services these people receive. This legislation is fully in line with 28 other such bills enacted by other states throughout the country (including Maryland and Virginia) and is supportive of nationally recognized standards for the audiology and speech pathology professions."

For further information, contact: Paul "Sandy" Brown
724-8072

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To COUNCILMEMBERS

From Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large JWH

Date April 15, 1976

Subject Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act

Today I am introducing the "Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976." The act would provide regulatory authority over persons who offer services to people with speech and hearing disabilities. This bill was introduced in Congress in 1974, but was not acted upon because Home Rule was to take effect in 1975. Congress felt it was more appropriate for the new government to consider the matter legislatively. The bill, endorsed by the American Speech and Hearing Association, is designed to protect the health and safety of those who are communicatively impaired from unqualified practioners, unscrupulous practice, malpractice and unethical conduct.

Essentially the legislation:

- Defines audiologist as any person who treats persons with hearing disabilities and assists them in the selection of prosthetic devices (such as hearing aids) for human communication.

- Defines speech pathologist as any person who treats persons who suffer from speech, voice, or language disabilities and assists them in the selection of prosthetic devices for human communication.

- Establishes a Board of Examiners in Audiology and Speech Pathology. Their duties would include: (1) setting ethical and professional standards for practice, (2) reviewing applications of persons seeking licensure for the practice of Audiology and/or Speech Pathology in the District, (3) preparing and administering examinations for license applicants, and (4) investigating alleged unprofessional and unethical conduct on part of practicing Audiologists and Speech Pathologists and taking appropriate sanctions.

- Sets general eligibility standards such as education, experience, and passage of an examination prepared by the Board for licensure as an Audiologists and/or Speech Pathologist.

The need for a regulatory law in the District of Columbia is related to:

1. The steady increase of speech and/or hearing tests given by untrained individuals. Nationally there approximately 20 million people who suffer either hearing or speech disorders that require some form of specialized treatment. In the District alone there are about 75,000 people with hearing or speech disorders. Currently there is no regulatory authority in D. C. to insure that these people are receiving adequate service.

2. The general state of confusion in the minds of the public and other professions as to who is qualified to practice.

3. No existing legal means of enforcing professional standards and ethical code and hence no effective platform from which to represent the audiology and speech pathology profession to government, other professions,third-party insurance carriers, and the public.

The standards set in this bill for licensure are set at a level similar to those required to obtain a degree in speech pathology and sudiology at any college or university in the United States and would therefore not restrict either manpower utilization or manpower mobility. The bill is also drafted in such a way so as not to deny any present speech pathologist or audiologist his/her right to work.

The Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976 is fully in line with 28 other such bills enacted by other states throughout the country (including Maryland and Virginia) and is supportive of nationally recognized standards for the audiology and speech pathology professions.

Questions and Answers About the Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976

Q. Who would be licensed?

A. The legislation would apply to speech pathologists (individuals who treat persons with speech, language or voice disabilities) and audiologists (individuals who treat persons with hearing disabilities) in all job settings except the public schools and federal agencies.

Q. Why is licensure and regulation needed?

A. The need is related to: (1) the steady increase of speech and/or hearing tests and therapy given by untrained and unskilled individuals, (2) the lack of legal means to insure that audiologists and speech pathologists perform their functions in a professional and ethical manner, and (3) the general state of confusion as to who is qualified to practice and who is not.

Q. Will the legislation restrict the number of people entering the profession?

A. No. The standards for licensure are set at a level similar to those required to obtain a degree in speech pathology and audiology at any accredited college or university in the United States. The bill would not restrict the number of qualified people entering the profession or their mobility.

Q. Will the license deny anyone the right of a livelihood?

A. No. The bill has a "grandfather clause" and would therefore not deny any present speech pathologist or audiologist his/her right to work.

Q. How much will it cost the taxpayer to administer the provisions of this act?

A. The experience of the 28 states which now have licensure is that the annual fee, both for applications and licenses, range from $25.00 to $85.00. This would more than cover the costs of administration. The creation of a licensing body for audiologists and sppech pathologists would, in all likelihood, produce revenue for the District of Columbia.

A BILL

In the Council of the District of Columbia

Councilmember Julius W. Hobson introduced the following bill which was referred to the Committee on _____.

To regulate the practice of audiology and speech pathology in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia that this act may be cited as the "Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976."

Sec. 2. It is declared to be a policy of the District Columbia that, in order to safeguard the public health, safety, and welfare; to protect the public from being misled by incompetent, unscrupulous, and unauthorized persons and from unprofessional conduct on the part of qualified audiologists and speech pathologists; and to help assure the availability of the highest possible quality audiology and speech pathology services to the communicatively handicapped people in the District of Columbia, it is necessary to provide regulatory authority over persons offering audiology and speech pathology services to the public.

Sec. 3. As used in this Act -

(a) "Mayor" means the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(b) "Board" means the Board of Examiners on Audiology and Speech Pathology in the District of Columbia, established under Sec. 7 of this Act.

(c) "Person" means any individual, organization, or corporate body, except that only an individual may be licensed under this Act.

(d) "Accredited college or university" means any college or university offering a graduate program in audiology and/or speech pathology accredited by the Education and Training Board of the American Boards of Examiners in Speech Pathology and Audiology, or which, in the Board's determination, meets equivalent requirements for accreditation. Accreditation may be for the training of audiologists, or speech pathologists, or both.

(e) "The practice of audiology and speech pathology" means the rendering of or offering to render to the public any service involving the application of principles, methods and procedures of measurement, prediction, evaluation,

testing, counseling, consultation, instruction, habilitation, and rehabilitation related to the acquisition, development, and disorders of speech, voice language, and hearing for the purpose of modifying speech, voice, language or hearing.

(f) "Audiologist" means any person who examines, tests, evaluates, treats, counsels, habilitates, or rehabilitates persons suffering or suspected of suffering from disorders or conditions affecting hearing, or assists persons in the selection and application of prosthetic devices for human communication. A person is deemed to be an audiologist if he or she offers such services to the public under any title incorporating the terms "audiology," "audiologist," "audiological," "hearing clinic," "hearing clinician," "hearing therapy," "hearing therapist," or any similar title or description of service; and if he or she meets the requirements of Sec. 9 of this Act.

(g) "Speech pathologist" means any person who examines, evaluates, treats, counsels, habilitates, or rehabilitates persons suffering or suspected of suffering from disorders or conditions affecting speech, voice, or language, or

assists persons in the selection and application of prosthetic devices for human communication. A person is deemed to be a speech pathologist if he or she offers such services to the public under any title incorporating the terms "speech pathology," "speech pathologist," "speech correction," "speech correctionist," "speech therapy," "speech therapist," "speech clinic," "speech clinician," "voice Therapy," "voice therapist," "stuttering" or "stammering therapy," "stuttering" or "stammering therapist," "language therapy," "language therapist," "communication disorder specialist," "communicologist," "communication therapist," "logopedist," or any similar title or description of service; and if he or she meets the requirements of Sec. 9 of this Act.

(h) "Association" means the District of Columbia Speech and Hearing Association.

(i) "ASHA" means the American Speech and Hearing Association.

Sec. 4. All persons licensed under this Act shall assist their clients in obtaining professional help for all relevant aspects of the clients' problems that fall outside

of the boundaries of the audiologist's or speech pathologists competence. In instances where an educational, medical, psychological, or other problem is involved, all persons licensed under this Act shall collaborate effectively with appropriate specialists and practicioners. No person licensed under this Act shall administer or prescribe drugs or perform surgery unless he or she is also properly licensed to perform these functions under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. (a) Licensure shall be granted either in Audiology or Speech Pathology independently. A person may be licensed in both areas if he or she meets the respective qualifications.

(b) No person shall practice or represent himself or herself as an Audiologist or a Speech Pathologist in the District of Columbia unless he is licensed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. Nothing is this Act shall be construed as preventing or restricting -

(a) a hearing aid dealer from engaging in the business of fitting and selling hearing aids;

(b) any person licensed in the District of Columbia by any other law from engaging in the profession or occupation for which he or she is licensed; provided that such person is not held out to the public by title or description incorporating any of the descriptions or titles named in Sec. 3(f) or (g); or

(c) any person from being employed as an Audiologist or a Speech Pathologist by the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, if such person performs audiology or speech pathology services solely within the confines or under the jurisdiction of the organization by which he or she is employed. Such person may additionally elect to be subject to this Act.

(d) The activities and services of persons pursuing a course of study leading to a degree in speech pathology at a college or university, if such activities and services constitute a part of a supervised course of study and that such person is designated as speech pathology intern, speech pathology trainee, or by any other such titles clearly indicating the training status appropriate to his or her level of training; or

(e) the activities and services of a person pursuing a course of study leading to a degree in audiology at a college or university, if such activities and services constitute a part of a supervised course of study and that such person is designated as audiology intern, audiology trainee, or by other such titles clearly indicating the training status appropriate to his or her level of training; or

(f) the activities of a person not licensed as an audiologist and/or speech pathologist under the provisions of this Act, but employed by a licensed Audiologist or Speech Pathologist to assist in the performance of services in Audiology and/or Speech Pathology and other services, if such person works under the direct supervision of the licensed Audiologist or Speech Pathologist who assumes full responsibility for his or her acts, and if such person is not in any manner held out to the public as an Audiologist and/or Speech Pathologist; or

(g) the performance of Audiology or Speech Pathology services in the District of Columbia by any person not a resident of the District of Columbia who is not licensed

under this Act, if such services are performed for no more than five days in any calendar year and in cooperation with an Audiologist or Speech Pathologist licensed under this Act, and if such person meets the qualifications and requirements for application for licensure described in Subsections (a), (b) and (c) of Sec. 9 of this Act. However, a person not a resident of the District of Columbia who is not licensed under this Act, but who is licensed under the law of another State which has established licensure requirements at least equivalent to those established by Sec. 9 of this Act, or who is the holder of the ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence in Audiology or Speech Pathology, may offer Audiology or Speech Pathology services in the District of Columbia for no more than 30 days in any calendar year, if such services are performed in cooperation with Audiologists or Speech Pathologists licensed under this Act.

Sec. 7. The Mayor shall appoint with the advice and consent of the Council of the District of Columbia a Board of Examiners in Audiology and Speech Pathology.

(a) The Board shall be composed of five members, citizens of the United States, and residents of the District of Columbia, who shall be appointed by the Mayor from names submitted to the Mayor by the Association, who shall be currently engaged in rendering clinical services to the public in Audiology or Speech Pathology in the District of Columbia. At least two Board members shall be Audiologists and at least two shall be Speech Pathologists, with the fifth member being either an Audiologist or a Speech Pathologist. The initial appointees shall be Audiologists and/or Speech Pathologists eligible for licensure under the provisions of this Act. Subsequent appointees shall be persons licensed under the provisions of this Act.

(b) The Mayor shall, within 60 days following the enactment of this Act, appoint two Board members for a term of one year; two for a term of two years; and one for a term of three years. Appointments made thereafter shall be for three year terms, with no persons eligible to serve more than two full consecutive terms. Terms shall begin on the first day of the calendar year and end the last day of the calendar year, except for the first appointed members, who

shall serve through the last calendar day of the year in which they are appointed before commencing the terms prescribed by this Subsection.

(c) Within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Association shall recommend at least three and not more than five persons for each of the five Board positions created by Subsection (a) of this Section. Not less than 60 days before the end of the Board's first full calendar year of existence and, thereafter, not less than 60 days before the end of each calendar year, the Association shall recommend at least 3 and not more than 5 persons for each vaccancy occurring at the end of the calendar year. The Mayor shall make appointments in accordance with Subsection (b) of this Section from the persons so nominated. In the event of a mid-term vacancy, the Association shall, as soon as practicable, recommend at least two and not more than three persons to fill that vacancy and the Commissioner shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, appoint one of these persons, who shall fill the unexpired term.

(d) The Board shall meet during the first month of each calendar year to select a Chairman and for other appropirate

purposes. At least one additional meeting shall be held before the end of each calendar year. Further meetings may be convened at the call of the Chairman or the written request of any two Board members.

(e) Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, but in no instance shall a meeting of three Board members who are exclusively Audiologists or exclusively Speech Pathologists be considered.

Sec. 8. (a) The Board shall adopt rules and regulations relating to professional conduct commensurate with the policy of this Act, including but no limited to regulations which establish ethical standards of practice, and for other purposes, and may amend or repeal the same. Following their adoption, such rules and regulations shall govern and control the professional conduct of every person who holds the license to practice Audiology or Speech Pathology in the District of Columbia.

(b) The Board shall be responsible for reviewing the applications of persons seeking licensure for the practice of Audiology and/or Speech Pathology in the District of Columbia, for the granting and renewal of such licenses, for

the preparation and administration of examinations and for other professional matters related to the purposes of this Act.

(c) The Board shall maintain: (1) a record of licenses granted and refused and of licenses revoked or suspended which records shall be available to the public; and (2) a complete record of all hearings conducted pursuant to Sec. 15 (B) in connection with the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license. A transcript of an entry in a record of hearing properly certified shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

(d) Board members shall receive no compensation for the services but shall receive per diem and travel expenses as shall be deemed appropriate by the Mayor.

Sec. 9. The Board shall grant licenses to practice Audiology and/or Speech Pathology to each applicant who submits satisfactory proof that

(a) he or she is of good moral character; and

(b) he or she posses at least a master's degree or its equivalent in the area of Audiology or Speech Pathology, as

the case may be, from an accredited college or university; and

(c) he or she has passed an examination approve by the Board; and

(d) he or she has met all requirements for the Certificate of Clinical Competence in Audiology or in Speech Pathology issued by the ASHA, or, in the Board's determination, meets equivalent requirements.

Sec. 10. (a) Within one year from and after the effective date of this Act, the Board shall waive the examination and educational requirement and grant a license to any applicant who is of good moral character; who holds a bacculaureate or graduate degree with a minimum of 30 credit hours of course work in speech pathology or audiology; who is living or working in the District of Columbia and who has been actively engaged in the practice of audiology or speech pathology for a period or two years within five years immediately preceding application and who presents proof of bona fide practice to the Board in a manner prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Board; and who has submitted an appliclation.

(b) The Board shall waive the examination for an applicant who presents proof of current licensure in a state which has standards equivalent to those of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 11. The Board may issue to any person, who has applied to take an examination in lieu of presenting the Certificate of Clinical Competence issued by the ASHA, a temporary permit to practice Audiology and/or Speech Pathology in the District of Columbia. Such permit shall be issued only once to any person, and shall expire within 8 weeks after the conclusion of the next examination given after the date of issue of said permit.

Sec. 12. Within three years the Board shall, by appropriate regulation, require continuing professional education of persons subject to this Act.

Sec. 13. (a) The Board is authorized to fix, increase, or decrease from time to time fees to be charged in such amount as may be reasonably necessary to defray the approximate cost of administering the provisions of the Act.

(b) All money payable under the provision of this Act shall be paid to the District of Columbia Treasurer and be,

by him or her, deposited as a special fund to the credit of the Commission. The Commission shall pay from such fund all the expenses of carrying this Act into effect, except such as may be incident to criminal prosecutions and to supervision and investigation with the view to criminal prosecution.

Sec. 14. Every person licensed to practice Audiology and/or Speech Pathology who desires to continue the practice of Audiology and/or Speech Pathology shall annually pay the required fee for which there will be issued a renewal of licensure. The Board shall provide a written reminder of the renewal date to every person licensed under this Act, which reminder shall be mailed at least one month in advance of such date. A license not properly renewed as herein provided shall lapse. The Board shall have the right to reinstate a lapsed license upon payment of the renewal fee plus a penalty fee. An Audiologist and/or Speech Pathologist who wishes to place his or her license upon an inactive status may do so by submitting notice thereof to the Board. Such an Audiologist and/or Speech Pathologist may reactivate his or her license by payment of the renewal

fee herein required unless his or her license has been inactive for a period exceeding five years, in which case he or she will be required to furnish the Board evidence of his or her competence to continue or resume the practice of Audiology and/or Speech Pathology.

Sec. 15. The Board may refuse to issue or renew a license, or may suspend or revoke a license where the licensee or the applicant for the license has been found guilty of unprofessional conduct which has endangered or is likely to endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public. Such unprofessional conduct may rresult from -

(b) obtaining or attempting to obtain a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material facts; or

(b) being guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by the rules established by the Board, or violating any codes of ethics adopted and published by the Board; or

(c) being convisted of a felony in any court in the United States; or

(d) violating any lawful order, rule, or regulation rendered or adopted by the Board; or

(e) violating any provision of this Act.

Sec. 16. (a) Proceedings leading toward the suspension or revocation of a license shall be begun by petition, setting forth good cause therefore, filed with the Board and served on the respondent. The Board may determine whether a license shall be suspended or revoked, and if it is to be suspended, the duration of such suspension and the conditions under which such suspension shall terminate. One year from the date of revocation of the license under this Section, application may be made to the Board for reinstatement. The Board shall have discretion to accept or reject any application for reinstatement and may require an examination for such reinstatement.

(b) Before the revoking suspending, or refusing to issue a license for any cause under provisions of this Act, the Board shall give the person whose right to practice Audiology and/or Speech Pathology is challenged, and opportunity to be heard in person or by attorney, and to produce witnesses on his behalf. After such hearing, should the Board decide to refuse, revoke, or suspend licensure, it

shall set forth in writing its reasons for so doing, and shall include detailed findings of fact.

(c) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Board under Subsection (b) of this Section may, within thirty days of receiving notice thereof, seek review of said decision in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(d) In hearings conducted pursuant to Subsection (b) of this Section, the attendance and testmony of witnesses may be compelled by subpoena. Any person refusing to respond to such a subpoena shall be guilty of contempt of court.

Sec. 17. Any person who shall practice Audiology and/or Speech Pathology, as defined in this Act, without having a valid unexpired, unrevoked, and unsuspended license issued as provided in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdeameanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $500, or confined in jail for not more than six months, or both. Prosecutions shall be in the name of the District of Columbia by the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia, upon a finding that the person sought to be enjoined has committed a violation of the provision of this

Act. In any such proceeding it shall not be necessary to show that any person is individually injured by the actions complained of. If the respondent is found guilty of the unlawful practice of Audiology and/or Speech Pathology, the court shall enjoin him or her from so practicing unless and until he or she has been duly licensed. The remedy by injunction herein given may be imposed in addition to, or in lieu of, criminal prosection and punishment as provided in Section 16 of this Act.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the District of Columbia to enforce the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 19. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the revenue of the District of Columbia such sums as may necessary to pay the expenses of administering and carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 20. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent or impair the administration or enforcement of any other provision of the laws of the District of Colubmia.

Sec. 21. If any part of this Act is, for any reason, held unconstitutional, inoperative, or void, such holding of

invalidity shall not affect the remaining portions of the Act; and it shall be construed to have been the legislative intent to pass this without such unconstitutional, invalid, or inoperative part therein; and the remainder of this Act, after the exclusion of such part or parts, shall be valid as if such parts were not contained therein.

Sec. 22. This Act shall take effect as provided for Acts of the Council of the District of Columbia in Section 602(c) of this District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

April 15, 1976

Mr. Vincent Reed
Superintendent
D.C.Public Schools
12th Floor - The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Vince:

During the recent deliberations on the FY 1977 Budget the Council of the District of Columbia adoptedaa budgetary reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. One of the programs transferred from the Office of Youth Opportunity Services was the Summer Lunch Program; funding for the program was assigned to the D.C. Public Schools. It was our understanding, at that time, that the summer lunch program is operated in public school facilities and by public school personnel. Therefore, in order to reduce duplication of city services, it was the determination of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs that the funding program should be transferred to the D.C. Public Schools. In order to formalize the budgetary reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, the Committee Staff is currently drafting a reorganization bill.

I would like to have your recommendations on how best we can achieve the transfer of funds and services. Pat Miner, Committee clerk will be happy to meet with your representative on this matter and will call your office to make an appointment with the appropriate person.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education,Recreation & Youth Affairs

cc: Dr. Therman Evans, Board President

April 15, 1976

Dr. William Rumsey, Director
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Dr. Rumsey:

As you are aware the Council of the District of Columbia in its action on the FY 1977 Budget adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs to reorganize the Department of Youth Opportunity Services. I- its action, the Council transferred the funds for the operation of the Neighborhood Planning Councils, associated grant matching funds for the NPC's CAP/UPO grant, funds for the Youth Courtesy Patrol, the Latin American Youth Center and several other small programs to your office.

I would like to solicit your recommendations on how the Council can achieve a minimum dislocation of personnel and services in finalizing the actions of the Council in this area. Furthermore, you will probably want to initiate discussions with affected community representatives of the Neighborhood Planning Councils and other programs to develop such recommendations.

I am sure we are all committed to maintaining the integrity and independence of the Neighborhood Planning Councils and their programmatic operations. I do feel the services of your Department will help to insure better programmatic and financial monitoring. I realize that it will be administratively challenging to maintain the flexibility which has characterized the operation of these programs, but I am confident that you will be able to develop mechanisms to assure the maximum community control of the Neighborhood Planning Council programs.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

cc: NPC Chairmen

April 15, 1976

Mrs. Evie Washington
Chairman
Council of Chairmen
Neighborhood Planning Councils
1535 Eighth Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 200001

Dear Mrs. Washington:

As you are aware, the Council of the District of Columbia in approval of the FY 1977 Budget adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs to reorganize the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. In that action, all funds for the operation and support of the Neighborhood Planning Councils was transferred to the Department of Recreation. At this time, my staff is developing accompanying legislation to formalize the budgetary reorganization. I would appreciate your comments on this action and look forward to meeting with you on Friday, April 23, 1976.

It is my intention that the Neighborhood Planning Councils will function with the maximum flexibility under the Department of Recreation. I have suggested that Dr. William Rumsey, Director of the Department of Recreation, discuss with the Neighborhood Planning Councils ways to achieve this goal. A copy of my letter to him is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

cc: NPC Chairmen
Dr. William Rumsey, Director, Department of Recreation

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Robert Williams, Secretary to the Council of the District of Columbia

From Julius W. Hobson

Date April 15, 1976

Subject Introduction of Legislation

Please file the attached bill entitled "The Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976" for introduction in the Secretary's log.

Thank you.

Attachment

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

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Please file the attached bill entitled "The Practice of Audiology and Speech Pathology Act of 1976" for introduction in the Secretary's log.

Thank you.

Attachment

Robert Williams, Secretary to the Council

Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large

April 14, 1976

Agenda item for the Council's Legislative Session

Please place the attached resolution entitled, "School Cost Center Reporting Resolution" on the Council's Legislative Agenda of April 20, 1976 for introduction.

Thank you.

Attachment

The Washington Star April 13, 1976

Figure Matches Chauffeur System

Hobson's Choice: A $60,000 Ramp To Aid Handicapped at City Hall

By Diane Brockett
Washington Star Staff Writer

D.C. City Councilman Julius Hobson Sr. wants the District to shell out $60,000 for a ramp to make it easier for him to get to work.

That sum would match what the D.C. government pays to spend chauffeuring its mayor and City Council chairman around next year, but Hobson says he's willing to share the ramp with the other 50,000 D.C. residents who suffer from some form of physical disability.

Hobson, who suffers from a form of bone marrow cancer and travels by wheelchair, wants the city to install a permanent ramp at the entrance to the District Building.

"What kind of a ramp do you get for $60,000 ?" asked an amazed councilman.

THE RAMP would be gently sloping, allowing a person in a wheelchair to wheel himself in, and would be made of a material that would not become slippery when wet, explained Councilman Arrington Dixon, chairman of the government operations committee, which has recommended the ramp to the full council.

Sandy Brown, Hobson's assistant, now must heave-ho his boss up the makeshift, rubber-covered wooden ramp on the stairs to City Hall. "A weak person can't push someone else up it and it's too steep for a person in a wheelchair to negotiate it himself," Brown said

In a recent rainstorm Brown slipped while wheeling his boss down to the sidewalk and the chair, still carrying Hobson, just missed leaving a large dent in the side of the mayor's black limousine parked at the front door.

The handicapped councilman has had to hold press conferences dealing with topics of concern to the handicapped outside the building, since many fellow wheelchair riders can't make it inside, Brown said.

JULIUS HOBSON
City open to suit

Hobson has charged the city is leaving itself open for a lawsuit with its present, meager convenience for handicapped persons.

THE PROPOSED ramp would be built at the 13½ Street entrance to the District Building, curving around the side and running down to Pennsylvania Avenue. The $60,000 price tag includes two sets of electric doors.

There is no request for an appropriation to fund the ramp in next year's budget, but there is construction money available which could be reprogrammed for it, several officials said.

The city currently spends about $30,000 for full-time chauffeur service for the mayor and has asked that similar service be provided for the City Council chairman. The request has not yet been acted on by Congress.

Hobson's proposal is expected to be taken up by the council next Tuesday.

April 13, 1976

Mr. Ben W. Gilbert
Director
Office of Planning and Management
Room 409 - The District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I have received correspondence from the Upper Connecticut Avenue Betterment Association concerning the application of the Kenmore Joint Venture to amend the Zoning Map for Square No. 1870 from the existing Zoning of R-1-B to the requested Zoning of R-5-A.

The attached memorandum outlines a number of problems which this citizen group has with the application. I would appreciate your office keeping me updated as to the status of the application and any action which your agency plans to take.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure - Letter to Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia from the residents and owners of single family owner-occupied property in the vicinity of Legation Street and Chevy Chase ParkwayN.W. concerning the application of the Kenmore Joint Venture. (A copy)

April 12, 1976

Ms. Joie Stuart
President
D.C. National Federation of the Blind
15 Longfellow Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Ms. Stuart:

Thank you for the invitation to participate in the forthcoming NFB of D.C. State's Convention on May 7, 8, and 9, 1976.

But unfortunately my schedule will not permit me to attend.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large
(Statehood)

April 8, 1976

Mr. Donald E. Brown, Sr.
1510 First Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20019

Dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. Joseph P. Murphy concerning the suspension of your driver's license and alcohol counseling which is self explanatory.

I hope that your driver's license will be restored after your forthcoming hearing.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

April 7, 1976

Mr. Ralph Temple
Legal Director
American Civil Liberties Union
Suite 451
3000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed are two sets of the following material which you requested:

1. Memorandum to the Mayor from Hobson and other City Councilmembers, dated February 18, 1975.

2. Report on the operations of the Intelligence Division, dated March 7, 1975.

3. Letter to Mayor Washington from Hobson and other Councilmembers, dated April 11, 1975 accompanied by an analysis of the March 7, Report on the Operations of the Intelligence Division.

4. Letter from Hobson to Earl Silbert, dated April 11, 1975.

5. Response to Council inquiry of the Metropolitan Police Department Intelligence Division, dated May 7, 1975.

6. Letter from Earl Silbert to Julius Hobson, dated May 9, 1975.

Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant

Enclosures - as stated.

STATEMENT BY JULIUS W. HOBSON
April 6, 1976

This Resolution is presented to the Council to honor and commemorate Paul Robeson. As an accomplished athlete, singer, actor, and scholar, Robeson could have sat back on the sidelines, rich and famous, and watched the struggle for Black civil rights unfold; instead he chose to stand up and be counted -- playing an activists' role and risking everything.

The Resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, Paul Robeson's historic accomplishments should live in the hearts and minds of all progressive people; and

Whereas, the achievements and talents of this great athlete, singer, actor, linguist, lawyer, and scholar are unsurpassed in American history; and

Whereas, he dedicated all of his talents to the cause of freedom for his people and to the progress of human society; and

Whereas, this fighter for civil rights, supporter of workers' struggles, enemy of colonial oppression, spokesman for peace and friendship among nations refused to retreat an inch in his advocacy of those principles, even in the face of the most severe sanctions in the dark period of McCarthyism.

Whereas, all children should have the opportunity, if they choose, to model their lives after Paul Robeson whose career in academics, the arts, and the cause of international peace and brotherhoood are an inspiration to us all.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT:

Resolved by the Council of the District of Columbia that this resolution may be cited as the "Paul Robeson Commemoration Resolution".

Sec. 2. The Council of the District of Columbia declares April 9, 1976, Paul Robeson's birthday, as a day to commemorate and honor the achievements of this great American.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution.

April 5, 1976

Mr. Lorenzo Jacobs, Director
Department of Housing and Community Development
Room 107 - The District Building
14th And E Streets, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

Two constituents, Mrs. Evelyn Thomas of 1816 8th Street, N.W., and Mrs. Alice Green of 1818 8th Street, N.W. have contacted my office regarding a matter of concern to the Department of Housing and Community Development.

According to Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Green they have been evicted from their government owned residences and have requested that they be relocated within the same general neighborhood. Both have expressed fear of being moved out of the Shaw area.

I would appreciate your looking into this matter to see if these two constituents can be relocated in their neighborhood. Please keep me informed as to their status.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Ms. Willie Hardy, Councilwoman

Ms. Pat Miner, Clerk, Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

1 April 1976

Funds provided through the DCPS FY 75, FY 76 and proposed FY 77 Appropriations to DGS and DES

Pursuant to our conversation today, the following constitutes the funding levels of the reimbursement provided by the D.C. Public Schools to the Department of General Services and the Department of Environmental Services for FY 75, FY 76, and proposed FY 77. This information was provided by telephone by Mr. Ed Winner, Deputy Superintendent of Management Services at D. C. Public Schools.

	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
Department of General Services	4,668,010	5,101,710 (+433,700)	5,392,410 (+290,700)
Department of Environmental Services	500,000	691,500 (+191,500)	711,600 (+ 21,100)

The increases for the Deprtment of General Services in both FY 1976 and FY 1977 represent the actual cost for mandatory salary increases, and inflationary supply costs as indicated to the schools by the Office of Budget and Management. These allocations were based on DGS's commitment of 150 persons to provide repairs and maintenance for the schools.

The increases for the Department of Environmental Services in FY 76 represent the cost of the WG/WB pay raise and the cost of new services for the Oxon Run School. The increases in FY 77 are only for services to new buildings. It was indicated that costs have been running under the allocation and earlier estimates provided by the Department of Environmental Services.

Robert Williams, Council Secretary

Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large

April 1, 1976

Employment application of Mrs. Joan K. Brown

Would you please circulate the attached SF 171 and resume of Mrs. Joan K. Brown to Councilmembers and heads of departments who might be interested in a qualified research assistant. I have known Mrs. Brown for a long time and would like to assist her in finding employment, if this is possible.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

ATTACHMENT -

Robert Williams, Council Secretary

Julius W. Robson, Councilman at Large

April 1, 1976

Employment application of Mrs. Joan K. Brown

Would you please circulate the attached SF 171 and resume of Mrs. Joan K. Brown to Councilmembers and heads of departments who might be interested in a qualified research assistant. I have known Mrs. Brown for a long time and would like to assist her in finding employment, if this is possible.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

ATTACHMENT -

Mr. George Harrod, Personnel Director

Julius W. Hobson, Councilman at Large

April 1, 1976

Employment application of Mrs. Joan K. Brown

Would you please review the attached SF 171 and resume of Mrs. Joan K. Brown and consider her for any vacancies within your area of concern for which she might qualify. I have known Mrs. Brown for a long time and would like to assist her in finding employment, if this is at all possible.

Attachment